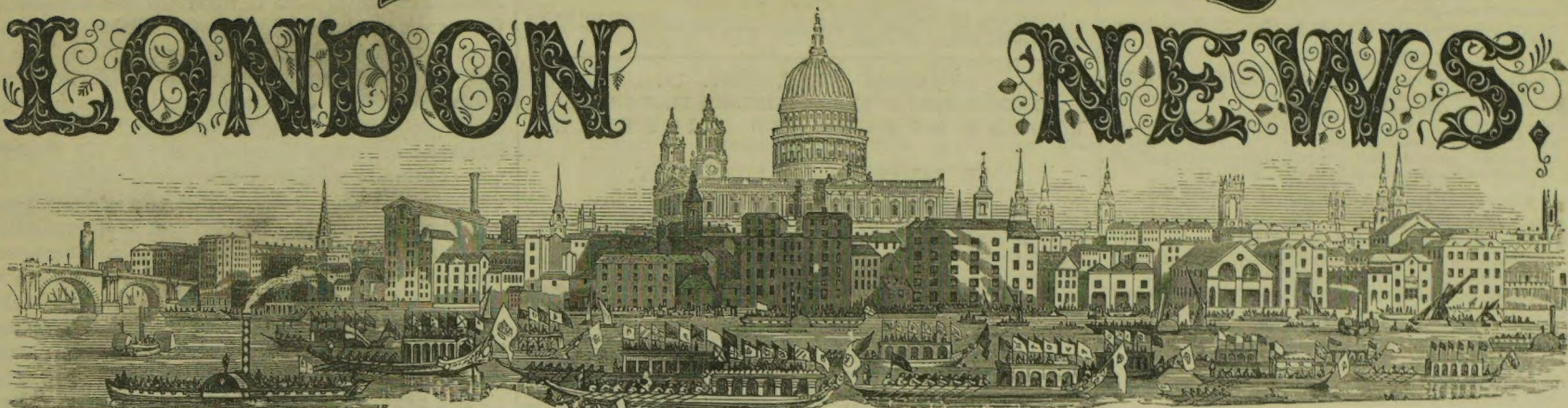


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

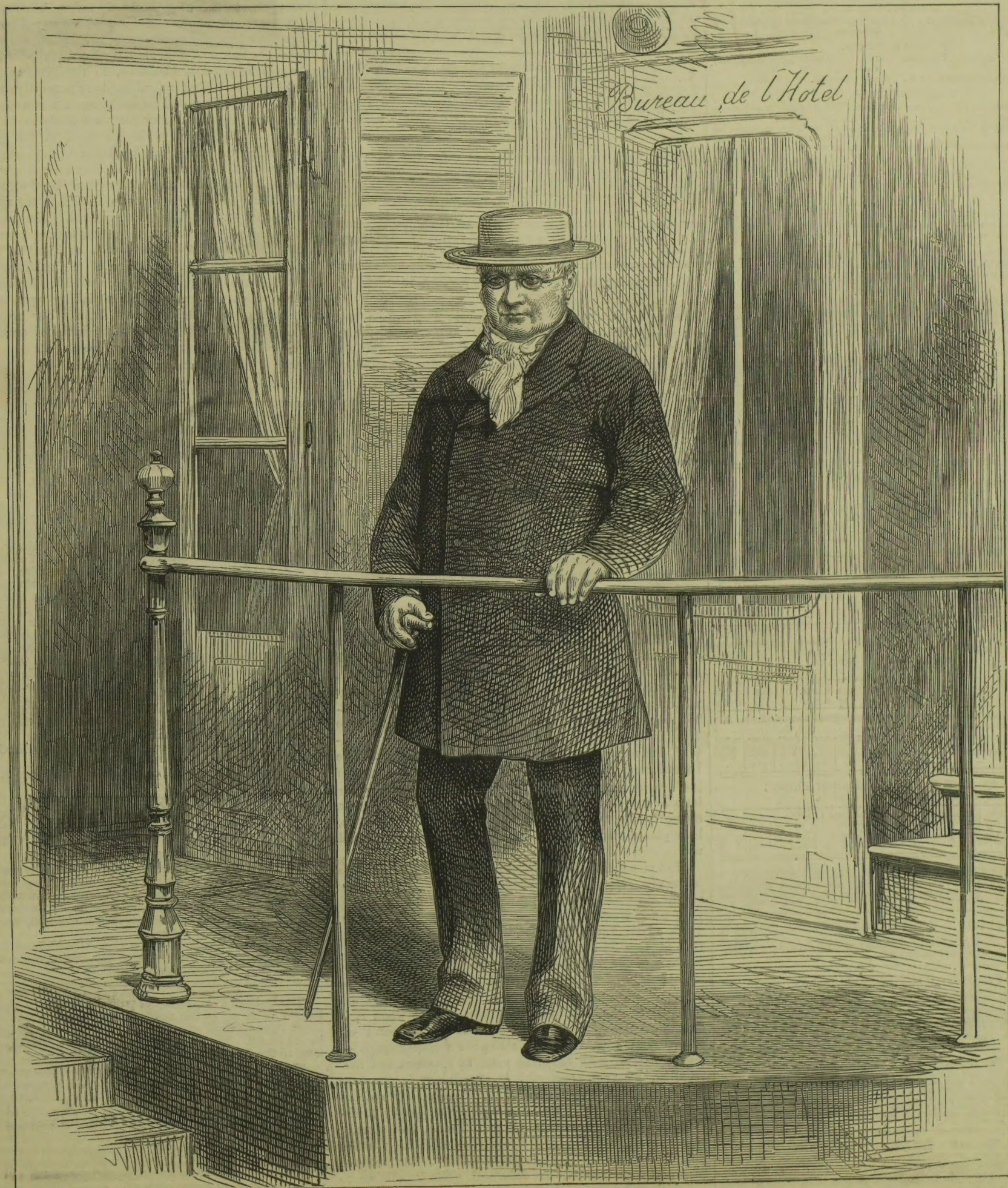


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No. 1992.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



THE LATE M. THIERS AT THE PAVILLON HENRI IV., ST. GERMAIN.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AUGUST 30.



## BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at Wallhouse, Bathgate, N.B., the wife of Andrew Gillen, of Wallhouse, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Broomhall, Dunfermline, the Countess of Elgin, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at Aldershot, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Longcross House, Chertsey, the Hon. Mrs. R. Stapleton-Cotton, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, the Rev. F. W. Taylor, of Brighton, to Alice Maria, only daughter of J. S. E. Bishop, Esq., of Coldmid-road, Brighton. No cards.

On the 4th inst., at Malta, A. J. Lavie, Captain Royal Artillery, son of the late Colonel T. Lavie, Madras Artillery, to Lucy Mary Bernard, daughter of the late R. Bernard, R.N., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, and Hon. Surgeon to the Queen, Malta.

## DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Broom Wood, Clapham-common, Caroline Combe, wife of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe, Aberdeenshire.

On the 6th inst., at Cork Abbey-Bray, Harriet, Lady Verner, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Verner, Bart., aged 78.

On the 2nd inst., at Bellevue House, Exeter, Jean, wife of Andrew Forling, Esq.

On July 28, at Dillkhuosh Cachar, India, from the effects of an accident, George Apperley Pyke, second son of Duncombe Pyke, jun., aged 18 years.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 22.

## SUNDAY, SEPT. 16.

Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Curry, Master of the Charterhouse; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Simpson, Minor Canon.

## MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

Jewish Fast of the Atonement. Junior Thames Yacht Club, Medway matches. Races: Baldoye.

## TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Accession of Oscar, King of Sweden, 1872. Bishop Auckland Agricultural and Dog Show. Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. Races: Baldoye.

## WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Ipswich and Eastern Counties Great International Poultry, Pigeon, and Cage-Bird Society Exhibition (two days). Long Sutton Agricultural Show (two days). Leeds Musical Festival: morning, Mendelssohn's "Elijah"; evening, Austin's "Fire-Kings," &c.

## THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

Battle of the Alma, 1854. Carlisle Infirmary: bazaar to be opened by Princess Louise. Middleton Agricultural Society show. Leeds Musical Festival: morning, Mendelssohn's "Walpurgisnacht," &c.; evening, Handel's "Solomon."

## FRIDAY, SEPT. 21.

St. Matthew, evangelist and apostle. Prince Ernest of Hanover born, 1845. Leeds Musical Festival: morning, Macfarren's "Joseph"; evening, Raff's symphony, &c. Quckett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

## SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.

Full Moon, 3.25 p.m. Jewish Feast of Tabernacles. Abdul Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey, born, Sept. 22, 1842. Leeds Musical Festival: Bach's "Magnificat," Mozart's "Requiem," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY.      | DAILY MEANS OF       |                     |            |                    | THERMOM.         |                          | WIND.                    |                    |   |   |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
|           | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum, read at 10 P.M. | Minimum, read at 10 P.M. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning. | Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning. |
| September | Inches.              | °                   | °          | %                  | 0-10             |                          |                          |                    | Miles.  | In.   |
| 5         | 30.232               | 51.4                | 41.9       | 72                 | 3                | 63.0                     | 40.7                     | NNW. W. WSW.       | 84  | 0.000   |
| 6         | 29.912               | 52.1                | 42.2       | 71                 | 4                | 63.6                     | 41.0                     | WSW. SW.           | 54  | 0.000   |
| 7         | 29.817               | 54.7                | 44.6       | 71                 | 6                | 62.0                     | 47.2                     | SW. NE.            | 249   | 0.000   |
| 8         | 29.939               | 53.6                | 42.1       | 67                 | 7                | 59.3                     | 46.7                     | NE. ENE.           | 439   | 0.000   |
| 9         | 29.955               | 56.4                | 44.3       | 66                 | 6                | 62.2                     | 51.3                     | ENE. NE.           | 364   | 0.000   |
| 10        | 29.970               | 57.0                | 52.5       | 86                 | 5                | 64.8                     | 51.7                     | ENE. E. SSE.       | 112   | 0.000   |
| 11        | 29.732               | 59.6                | 55.6       | 88                 | 8                | 70.2                     | 52.8                     | SE. S. SW.         | 293   | 0.115   |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

|                                 |    |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | .. | 30.232 | 29.994 | 29.817 | 29.933 | 29.947 | 29.933 | 29.739 |
| Temperature of Air              | .. | 53.9°  | 55.6°  | 57.6°  | 56.9°  | 59.9°  | 59.6°  | 65.8°  |
| Temperature of Evaporation      | .. | 49.6°  | 50.7°  | 51.7°  | 50.8°  | 51.9°  | 55.9°  | 61.6°  |
| Direction of Wind               | .. | ..     | NNW.   | WSW.   | NE.    | NE.    | ENE.   | S.     |

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 22.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m     | h m     | h m      | h m        | h m       | h m     | h m       |
| 8 7     | 18 52   | 9 45     | 10 32      | 11 13     | 11 50   | 12 4      |

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 35 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

THE MOONSTONE. By WILKIE COLLINS. A New Drama. EVERY EVENING at 8.15.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces "Psycho" and "Zoe," the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational dance, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. MORRIS, Manager.

TWO HOURS AT HOME.—GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY, commencing MONDAY, SEPT. 24. Every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at Eight. Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish Vocalist, will give his Entertainments on the Songs of Scotland, assisted by the following members of his family:—Miss Helen Kennedy, soprano; Miss Marjory Kennedy, contralto; Mr. David Kennedy, tenor; Mr. Robert Kennedy, tenor; Mr. James Kennedy, baritone. Change of programme each evening. Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 1s., at Austin's and principal Music-sellers.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given.

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT. Fanteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

## TUESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 18.

INAUGURATION OF THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' UNINTERRUPTED SEASON at the

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY,

which commenced on Sept. 18, 1865, since which period there HAS NOT BEEN A BREAK OF A SINGLE LAWFUL DAY. ON TUESDAY NEXT THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS WILL GIVE THEIR FIVE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE AT THIS HALL—an event without parallel in the history of amusements.

In addition to the extraordinary number of Representations at the St. James's Hall, the company have given many occasional entertainments at the Crystal Palace, the Alexandra Palace, the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, Princess's, the Gaiety, Globe, Opera Comique, and also

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMANCES AT THE STANDARD THEATRE, none of which have interfered with the regular Representations at St. James's Hall. THE MOORE and BURGESS COMPANY NOW COMPRISES UPWARDS OF FORTY

of the finest Vocalists and Instrumentalists ever brought together in a similar organisation, the whole of the Instrumentalists in Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Orchestra having been selected from the Royal Italian Opera, Her Majesty's Opera, and Philharmonic Society's Band; while nearly all the principal Vocalists have filled responsible positions on the operatic stage.

Amateur clerks and shopmen have never been permitted to inflict their feeble efforts on the audiences of St. James's Hall.

INAUGURATION OF THE THIRTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR. TUESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 18.

Fanteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area (raised and cushioned seats), 2s.; Gallery (the largest and most comfortable in London), 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes. Every West-End omnibus will convey visitors to the doors of St. James's Hall.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Great Success.—HAMILTON'S RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. Vivid representations of the most important Events of the Campaign. Magnificent Scenes in Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Belgrade, &c. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel-road, E.—FUNDS are GREATLY NEEDED, and Subscriptions or Donations will be thankfully received. Nearly 600 Beds maintained. Fixed Income, about £14,000. Unavoidable Expenditure, about £40,000 yearly.

Wards and other parts of the Institution always Open to the Inspection of Visitors. Reports, with full information as to privileges of Subscribers and of the work effected by this Hospital, sent (free) on application. A. G. SYLVESTER, Secretary. Bankers—Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.; Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

## THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878.

Containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Ports on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. WILLIAMS, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

The skies have been more merciful to India than was feared by those who felt the heaviest responsibility for its future. Rain has fallen over some districts in sufficient abundance to save the next harvest; in others, copiously but inadequately, yet with good ground for expectation that it will be followed up by more. Within the last fortnight prospects have greatly changed for the better. They are no longer indefinitely disastrous, paralysing hope, and so destroying one of the chief incentives to vigorous interposition. There is reason for believing that the period of four months intervening between the present time and the next harvest will comprise the extreme limits within which extraordinary assistance, whether through the agency of the Indian Government or through the benevolent liberality of the British public, will be called for. In short, the work which we have to do is becoming, to a much greater extent, more commensurate with the means which are within our reach. We begin to see not merely a possible, but a probable, end to the duties devolving upon us. It is well that such should be the case. Nothing tends more surely to discourage strenuous activity than a conviction that the evil to be grappled with far transcends the immense instrumentality which it imperatively requires. We are as some strong swimmer who in making for the shore has already touched ground. We are not certain as yet that we shall achieve deliverance from the stormy billows with which we may have to contend, but at least we have passed from what seemed to be beyond reach of hope to what is within reach, and we are justified in the expectation that within a calculable interval—and that, moreover, measurable with our own strength—we shall, with whatever temporary damage, have placed ourselves ahead of the danger which menaced us.

Let us not mistake our position. The rains which have fallen can only affect the coming harvest. They cannot restore the past. Up to February next, when it is possible, nay, all but certain, that plenty will again be known in Southern India, famine will continue to prevail—that is, that upwards of twenty millions of people will be short of the food necessary for their subsistence, three fourths of whom may become dependent upon sources outside their own exertions for the material aliment requisite to the maintenance of life. Now, when it is considered that to feed ten million people—and we are advisedly adopt a low estimate of what may be required—four thousand tons of grain must be provided and distributed, we may perceive how stupendous is the task devolving upon the Indian Administration. When we last wrote upon this subject the number of deaths traceable, directly or indirectly, to the Famine, had already reached half a million. We fear that frightful number must, in any case, be very largely exceeded. The means of transport have been, we are informed, quite insufficient to meet the demand. A Correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Madras, states that there have been acres of

ground near that city covered with bags of rice sent by sea, while in the interior of the country beyond it there have been the starving villages for which the rice was destined, but to which it could not be forwarded. Here, at any rate, there is room for the interposition of Government. A large temporary addition to the rolling stock of the railway has already, we believe, been made, and, amongst the unremunerative public works to be undertaken with a view to the employment of the destitute population, tramways branching from it in various directions will pierce many an outlet in the impediments now existing to the conveyance of food to where it is most wanted—a remedial measure which will, perhaps, become as important for the future well being of Southern India as for the proximate relief of its starving people. There can be no distrust of the energy or of the general wisdom of the Administration of India in this crisis; and we think we may fairly cherish the consoling conviction that what can be done by public authority (without utterly demoralising the existing social constitution of India) will be done.

The next question which occurs is what aid can be supplemented to the Ruling Powers by private benevolence. The answer has been already furnished by the considerate prevision of Indian Statesmen. A channel has been marked out by them into which individual liberality may pour its treasures without embarrassing in any way the machinery of Government. The orphans of those who perish by the Famine, or by any of the diseases consequent thereupon, and those families ready to drop into the devouring vortex, but who cannot be expected to hold out much longer, are formally made over to British benevolence. An appeal has been made through the Lord Mayor of London, as we anticipated it would be, to the generosity of the British people. That appeal has been promptly responded to, and the response will no doubt reach a sum far beyond common expectation. But no total likely to be sent in will be commensurate with the need of the occasion. Nevertheless, it is not our intention to ply our readers with reasons for contributing. The case is one which needs only to be set forth as it has been by the committee at the Mansion House to commend itself to the sympathy and liberality of Englishmen in general. The ready hand will be instantly at the service of the feeling heart. The widow's mite will be welcomed with as thankful a spirit as the more splendid subscription of the millionaire. At any rate, here is a sphere for the action of each, and a motive which can hardly fail of telling upon all. We need none of us in this case ask, Who is our neighbour? We should be anxious only that the duties of a neighbour may be efficiently and cheerfully discharged.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Mrs. Campbell at The Manse, Crathie, on Thursday week, and subsequently drove to the Glassalt Shiel. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings, and Mr. George Farquharson of Invercauld, dined with her Majesty at Balmoral Castle the next day. On Saturday last the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, drove to Glen Gelder Shiel. The Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D., arrived at the castle. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, the Rev. Dr. Macleod, and the Rev. A. Campbell dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Balmoral on Wednesday for a few days' sojourn on Loch Maree, Ross-shire. She left Balmoral Castle early in the forenoon. The train proceeded to Keith, in charge of the officials of the Great Northern of Scotland Railway, and at Keith entered on the Highland line, and was taken in charge by the general manager of the company, the locomotive superintendent, and the assistant-superintendent of the line. Her Majesty arrived at Achansheen, the station on Dingwall and Skye Railway, at 4.50. The journey thence to Loch Maree, about fifteen miles, was made by posting. Prince Leopold has taken daily drives on Dee-ide. On Wednesday the Prince arrived at Dunkeld from Balmoral, having posted by Braemar, Spital of Glenshee, and Blairgowrie. Shortly after his arrival the Prince visited the Dowager Duchess of Athole at Dunkeld House. He was to leave on Thursday for Aberfeldy, on his way to Taymouth Castle to visit the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane.

Her Majesty has caused a message of condolence to be sent to Madame Thiers.

The Queen has appointed George Husband Paired Macleod, Esq., M.D., Regius Professor of Surgery, University of Glasgow, to be one of the Surgeons in Ordinary to her Majesty in Scotland, in the room of Professor Joseph Lister, resigned.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Cowes yesterday week in his yacht *Hildegard* from Havre. His Royal Highness is expected to arrive at Newburgh Park, Easingwold, on a visit to Sir George O. Wombwell on Monday next, for a few days' shooting. The Princess of Wales, with her children, are at the Isle of Wight.

The Prince has appointed the Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, Q.C., to be Attorney-General to his Royal Highness, vice George Loch, Esq., Q.C., deceased.

The Duke of Connaught has passed a week on a visit to the Knight of Kerry at his residence, Glanleam, Valentia. His Royal Highness had an enthusiastic reception upon his landing on the island. The Duke, accompanied by a numerous suite, went to the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday evening.

The Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon, who are now staying at Cowes, on Monday attended a mass said at her Majesty's special request for the soul of the late Emperor. In the afternoon the Empress and the Prince accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales in a sail round the island in the Royal yacht *Osborne*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has passed some days visiting the Earl of Enniskillen at Florence Court, in the county of Fermanagh, the Bishop of Derry in Londonderry, and Lord O'Neill at Shanes Castle; and at the close of the week the Archbishop and Mrs. and the Misses Tait will arrive at the Viceregal Lodge on a visit to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.



The Archbishop of York has left Bishopsthorpe for Scotland.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Countess Schouvaloff arrived at Brighton last Saturday from Scotland.

His Excellency General Meredith Read, American Minister at the Court of Athens, has arrived on a visit to the Marquis of Bute, at Mount Stuart, Rothesay.

The Duchess of St. Albans and Mrs. Bernal Osborne have left Newtown Anner, Tipperary, for Kilkee. The Duke of St. Albans is cruising in his yacht off the coast.

The Duke of Norfolk, accompanied by the Duchess of Norfolk and the Ladies Howard, has arrived at The Farm, Sheffield, from Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol have left Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds, for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess Manvers and the Ladies Pierrepont, have arrived at Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham.

#### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton, M.P. for the county of Dublin, and Miss Victoria Alexandrina Wellesley, daughter of Lady Charles Wellesley and granddaughter of the illustrious Duke of Wellington, was solemnised on Thursday week, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bride arrived accompanied by Lady Charles Wellesley, and was received by Colonel Wellesley and her bridesmaids—namely, Lady Emily Pierrepont, Miss Egerton, Miss Campbell, and Miss Evelyn Wellesley (cousins and niece of the bride), and Lady Emily Stanhope and Miss Cane (cousins of the bridegroom). Mr. Montagu Corry acted as Mr. Ion Hamilton's best man. The bride, who was given away by Colonel Wellesley, wore a dress of rich white satin trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms fastened by diamond stars a tulle veil. The jewels were a diamond necklace and pendant. The bridesmaids were dressed in costumes of cream-coloured plain and broché foulard; straw hats trimmed with cream-coloured feathers and bunches of shamrocks and blush roses. Each wore a crystal locket set round with pearls and diamonds, and initials I. V. in white enamel. The religious ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, uncle of the bride. After the celebration the wedding party reassembled at Lady Charles Wellesley's residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, for breakfast, which was provided for upwards of fifty guests. The bride and bridegroom left for Marbury Hall, Mr. Smith Barry's seat in Cheshire, where they pass the early days of their honeymoon, and go to Abbotstown, in the county of Dublin. The bride's travelling-dress consisted of a fawn-coloured silk skirt and merino polonaise, with ostrich feather trimming and bonnet to match. A gold collar necklace set with diamonds, and locket set with diamond star, given by Mr. Derham, of Skerries, and the pearl bracelet given by Lady Charles Wellesley's household were also worn. The wedding presents were very numerous. The Queen sent her goddaughter a locket, a gold medallion of her Majesty set in opals, and an Indian shawl; the bridegroom gave his bride a diamond necklace with pendants and diamond earrings, and a dressing-case with silver-gilt fittings; the Duke of Wellington's present to his niece consisted of a set of five diamond stars and diamond drop earrings, and the Duchess of Wellington a locket and massive bracelet, set with diamonds and pearls; the tenants on the Holmpatrick estate gave a suite of five pearl stars with diamond centre; and the Abbotstown servants, a Bible with mediæval gilt mountings.

The marriage of Lord Ernest Seymour, third and youngest son of the Marquis of Hertford, and Lady Georgiana, fourth daughter of Earl Fortescue, will take place in the course of the week after next; and the marriage of Lady Eliot Amherst, fourth daughter of Earl and Countess Amherst, with Captain Denison, M.P. for Nottingham, is expected to take place early in November.

#### GENERAL GRANT IN SCOTLAND.

General Grant telegraphed to the Dundee Magistrates from Dunrobin Castle on Thursday week, stating that other engagements prevented him from carrying out his intention of revisiting Dundee, and that therefore he should be unable to accept the freedom of that borough which the Town Council had so kindly offered. The General, in company with the Duke of Sutherland, visited several places of interest in the vicinity of Dunrobin. Next day he visited Thurso, with Mrs. Grant, the Duke of Sutherland, and others. Sir Tollemache Sinclair, M.P., was at the station. The local volunteers appeared as a guard of honour, and escorted the General to Thurso Castle, the cheering along the whole route being most enthusiastic. In front of the Castle, Provost Bremner, chief magistrate, presented the General with an address from the Town Council and the inhabitants, allusion being made to his Scotch extraction. In the afternoon the party drove to Barrogill Castle, and John o'Groats, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Caithness, and after a short stay returned to Thurso Castle. In the evening he visited Wick, and was presented with the freedom of that ancient burgh. In acknowledging the honour General Grant remarked that during the eight years of his Presidency it was a hope of his, which he was happy to say had been realised, that all differences between England and the United States should be removed in a manner honourable to both.

General Grant arrived in Inverness on Saturday, and was presented in the evening with the freedom of the burgh. The presentation was made in the music-hall by Provost Simpson, who referred in his speech to the settlement of the Alabama claims. General Grant, in reply, expressed his gratitude for the kindness and attention he had received since he landed on the shores of Great Britain, and said that he should carry home nothing but pleasant recollections of his visit. He had always felt, long before he had anything to do with the settling of those questions of which the Provost had spoken, and which had caused some irritation between the two countries, that nothing but the best of feelings should exist between the two English-speaking nations, and he was glad that the Alabama affair had been concluded in a fair and honourable way to both parties. He hoped that during the centuries to come the friendship of the two great countries would go on increasing, and if it did the effect would be felt over all the world. An album of Highland scenery was presented to Mrs. Grant.

On Tuesday General and Mrs. Grant arrived at Glasgow from Stirling. They were the guests of Lord Provost Bain during their stay. On Wednesday General Grant, accompanied by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, visited the ship-building yard of Messrs. John Elder and Co., and other places of interest in Glasgow. He was presented with the freedom of the city on Thursday, and entertained by the corporation at a banquet in the evening.

At a meeting of the Leamington Corporation on Monday evening the Mayor read a letter from General Grant regretting his inability to visit Leamington next month, when the Sanitary Institute will hold a congress in that town. The General added that he hoped to visit Leamington at a later period.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Thames overflowed its banks slightly on Sunday and Monday, and, although such an event had been foreseen and necessary precautions had been taken, some damage was done.

The nineteen horses that have been working the Guildford coach during the season just closed were sold at Tattersall's on Monday for 1529 guineas, averaging 80½ guineas each.

The amount received by the Hospital Saturday Fund up to Wednesday night was about £2500. This is exclusive of the sum collected in the streets on Hospital Saturday. The amount, as at present known, is about £300 in excess of the sum received at the corresponding date last year. M. Leopold de Rothschild, one of the vice-presidents, has sent £50.

An exhibition of fruit, cut flowers, and table decorations has been held at the Alexandra Palace this week—on Thursday, yesterday, and to-day.—The caravan of animals from the central regions of Africa and of Nubian hunters, which has been for some time past a source of attraction to the inhabitants of Paris and its visitors, has arrived at the Alexandra Palace, and is on view daily.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism for the first week of September shows that the number of paupers was 76,802, of whom 36,374 were in workhouses and 40,428 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decline of 533, 5321, and 14,633 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 658, of whom 424 were men, 187 women, and 47 children under the age of sixteen.

Application having been made to the Lord Mayor to give his sanction and patronage to entertainments to be given throughout the country by six of the Tynewydd miners, aided by a company of vocalists, half of the proceeds to go to the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund, a reply has been received from his Lordship expressing his regret that he cannot patronise the movement, and adding that the exhibition which the Welsh miners are making of themselves goes far to remove any kindly interest which he had taken in them.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized 58½ tons of diseased fish at and near Billingsgate Market. The fish numbered 218,010, of which 160,891 arrived by water and 57,119 by rail. They included 17 brill, 150 catfish, 523 cod, 120 crabs, 30 conger-eels, 25,800 dabs, 68 dorset, 56,300 gurnets, 26,410 haddocks, 1 halibut, 10,125 herrings, 9 ling, 1575 lobsters, 500 mackerel, 470 mullets, 300 pilchards, 16,354 plaice, 7 salmon, 27 skate, 1800 smelts, 256 soles, 660 thorn-backs, 30 trout, 28 turbot, and 75,450 whiting; in addition to which there were seized 2 gallons of mussels, 447 of periwinkles, and 47 of whelks, 655 quarts of shrimps, 101 lb. of eels, and 12 lb. of prawns.

An inquest was held at Dartmouth Park last Tuesday as to the death of a little boy named Stevens, three years of age, living in Spencer-street, Highgate-rise, who died from poisoning by nicotine. The father said that on Saturday week he gave the child a new clay pipe for the purpose of blowing soap-bubbles. The child broke the pipe, and his father then gave him an old wooden pipe, having previously washed it. After using this for a time, the child became sick. Medical advice was sought; but the child gradually grew worse, and died last Wednesday. The doctor who attended him said that death was caused by the nicotine which the child had imbibed when blowing the bubbles, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

There were 2356 births and 1188 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 64, whereas the deaths were so many as 257 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 21, 11, and 20 in the three previous weeks, declined last week to 8—a smaller number than in any week since September last. There were 23 deaths from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 19 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 87 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 2911 births and 1423 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 53·5 deg., being 5·2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine during the week was 37·7 hours out of the 92·6 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

The Turners' Company, according to custom, have offered their freedom, with other rewards, to the exhibitors of the best specimens of hand-turning in any of the subjects of competition, which this year include ivory, pottery, stone, and jet, and steel, brass, and gold for horological purposes. Pottery will comprise terra-cotta, stoneware, earthenware, and porcelain, and stone and jet will include any natural substance of a mineral character except those which require baking or burning. Lady Burdett-Coutts has offered £25 for money prizes to the competitors, and the court of the company has voted £50 for the same purpose. Among the judges are Sir Gilbert Scott, Sir Joseph Whitworth, Dr. Pole, Mr. Hutton Gregory, Mr. Doulton, and others. The articles will be on view some time in October at the Mansion House, and the Lord Mayor will distribute the prizes to the winners.

The Lord Mayor, on taking his seat at the Mansion House Police Court on Monday, made an appeal for funds for the poor-box, observing that there was nothing in the box, and that, in fact, the account was considerably overdrawn.—A letter from the Prefect of the Seine was received by his Lordship acknowledging, on behalf of the Municipal Council of Paris, the courtesy and hospitality shown by the Lord Mayor to the members of the council who recently visited London. The council also presented the Lord Mayor with two handsome volumes of the work, "Les Armoiries de Paris."—The same post brought the Lord Mayor a letter from the Mayor of Baltimore asking his acceptance of two volumes containing the Mayor's last annual Message to the City Council and the reports of the heads of the various departments of the Municipal Government.—The Lord Mayor has, on account of his official and other engagements, declined to be nominated for the treasurership of St. Thomas's Hospital.—The Lord Mayor received on Tuesday from the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, a letter, dated Fredericton, Aug. 30, thanking his Lordship and the subscribers to the fund for the relief of the distress caused by the fire at St. John for their aid. The letter states that the aged and infirm, and widows with children, whose means of support have in whole or in part been destroyed, have been specially considered, that a portion of the £5800 received has already been appropriated to their relief, and that further aid will from time to time be given.

Mr. Gladstone has accepted the invitation of the Mayor of Nottingham to be present on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new buildings to be erected in the town for a free library, and for the promotion of the Cambridge University extension scheme. The buildings will cost upwards of £40,000, and of this sum an anonymous donor has given £10,000. The Corporation find the remainder.

#### THE CHURCH.

##### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Beavan, Alfred Edward, to be Vicar of Hadfield Broad Oak.  
Brown, Joseph Smith; Curate of Milnrow.  
Colby, E. R.; Resident Chaplain at Leipzig, Saxony.  
Edwards, Basil; Vicar of Blaisdon.  
Forde, J. F.; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Eltham, Kent.  
Forrest, Dr.; Chaplain to Mr. Alderman Nottage, Sheriff-Elect.  
Gedge, H. Somerville; Incumbent of St. Paul's District, Northampton.  
Gibbs, George Frederic, Vicar of Downholme; Vicar of All Saints', Leeds.  
Johnson, Thomas Gilpin; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Preston.  
Jones, Walter A.; Curate of Tewkesbury Abbey.  
Maude, Charles Frewen; Rector of Woodham Mortimer, Essex.  
Mould, J.; Chaplain to Mr. Alderman Staples, Sheriff-Elect.  
Penny, J.; Head Master of the Milton-Abbas Grammar School.  
Powles, H. C.; Rector of Ashleworth, Gloucestershire.  
Pratt, C. P. Tidd; Surrogate for the Diocese of Oxford.  
Richardson, Frederic Henry; Rural Dean of Goscote First Deanery.  
Treacher, J. S.; Surrogate in the Diocese of Oxford.—*Guardian*.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Cowper, Earl Brownlow, the Earl of Essex, Sir E. Beckett, Bart., and Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., have each subscribed a donation of £100 towards the increase of the endowment fund of St. Albans Abbey.

On Sunday, the 1st inst., a new chancel which has been added to Rokeby church, Yorkshire, as a memorial of the late Mrs. Morritt, was opened by the Bishop of Ripon, who preached on the occasion from Ephesians v. 1. In the afternoon a sermon was preached by the Dean of York.

The Bishop of Ripon spoke on Monday at the annual meeting of the Ripon Auxiliary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. His Lordship spoke of the efforts of the society in missionary work, and referred with satisfaction to the large accession of native-born clergy to the missionary staff.

The chancel of Truro cathedral is being extended, in order to accommodate the honorary Canons who are shortly to be appointed by the Bishop. There are eight honorary Canons to be appointed this year, and two each succeeding year till the number reaches twenty-four, as provided by the Act. The first Canon will be the Rev. R. Thynne, Rector of Kilkhampton.

Burnham church, Essex, has been enriched by a costly and beautiful pulpit, bought by public subscription and erected in memory of the late Mr. William Anger, who for many years filled the office of churchwarden; a prayer-desk and lectern of carved oak have also been furnished out of the same fund; and the chancel of the church has undergone considerable restoration at the expense of Mrs. Anger and other friends.

The fine and ancient church of Henbury, Bristol, has been thoroughly restored, and its beauty increased by the insertion of a four-light window of an unusual treatment. It is composed of two shades of green glass, with black outlines of the subjects of the Holy Women at the Tomb, and the appearance of the Saviour to Mary Magdalene, which is said to have a very good effect. Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich, are the executors.

The interesting little church of Appledram, near Chichester, was reopened by the Bishop of the diocese, after a complete and careful restoration, on the 6th inst. The cost of restoring the chancel has been defrayed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are the improprators of the tithes; the cost of the nave has been defrayed by the Vicar, the Rev. R. A. L. Nunn, aided by considerable local contributions and grants from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Diocesan Society.

The treasurer of the Rochester Cathedral Restoration Fund writes to explain that the recently published audited account only includes the sum raised by the donations of the public and of the individual members of the Chapter. Before appealing to the public at all the Dean and Chapter spent rather more than £10,000 (the accumulations of several years for this purpose) upon those substantial repairs and restorations of the fabric which were most urgently needed. The whole amount, therefore, expended during the last six years is nearly £23,300. During the same period, by the liberality of several donors, fifteen stained-glass windows have been inserted, at a cost of more than £1200. But, the treasurer adds, a great deal more still remains to be done, for which the funds are wanting.

The work of restoring the ancient Church of St. Mungo, at Simonbury, which has now been going on for eighteen months, was brought to a termination on the 4th inst., when the church was reopened by the Bishop of Durham. The idea of restoring the mother church of Tynedale was entertained by the present Rector, the Rev. Percy Rogers, shortly after his appointment in 1873, and with the help of his fellow honorary secretary, Major-General Allgood, C.B., has now, in spite of many difficulties, been carried out by Mr. R. J. Johnson, of Newcastle, at a cost of about £2700. Some very handsome gifts have been presented to the church, first among which may be mentioned three stained windows, by Mr. Kempe, Beaumont-street, London. The east chancel window has its centre light filled by the Crucifixion, with angels at the head and foot of the Cross, while on either side light is portrayed the Virgin and St. John, above whom are represented angels holding the sun turning away his face in horror, and the eclipsed earth. Under it runs the inscription—"In memory of Meyrick Henry Legge Beebe, born at Simonburn, 7th Sept., 1842, died at Calcutta, 7th Jan., 1875, dedicated by his widow." The north-east aisle, or "angel window," is erected by Miss Allgood, of the Hermitage, in memory of her sister Mary Fanny and her brothers William Isaac, in holy orders, and Robert James, 98th Regiment, who are buried in the churchyard. The third, or "children's window," in the north aisle, is the gift of Major-General Allgood, C.B., and bears only the inscription, "To the glory of God, in memory of a very dear wife and child, who rest in the churchyard." The pulpit, of Early English design, taken from one in Magdalen College, Oxford, is inscribed "To the glory of God, in memory of Meyrick Beebe, M.A., for thirty-two years Rector of Simonburn, the gift of his children." Within the rails is a rich pavement of Irish and Carrara marbles, another "In memoriam" gift of Miss Allgood. Last, there stands close to the door a font of white Caen stone carved with ferns and lilies, bearing the inscription, "The gift of Mary Ridley, daughter of John and Bridget Ridley, of Parkend."

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., distributed the prizes to the students of the Onslow College of Science, of which he is the president, at the Vestry-Hall, Chelsea, on Tuesday.

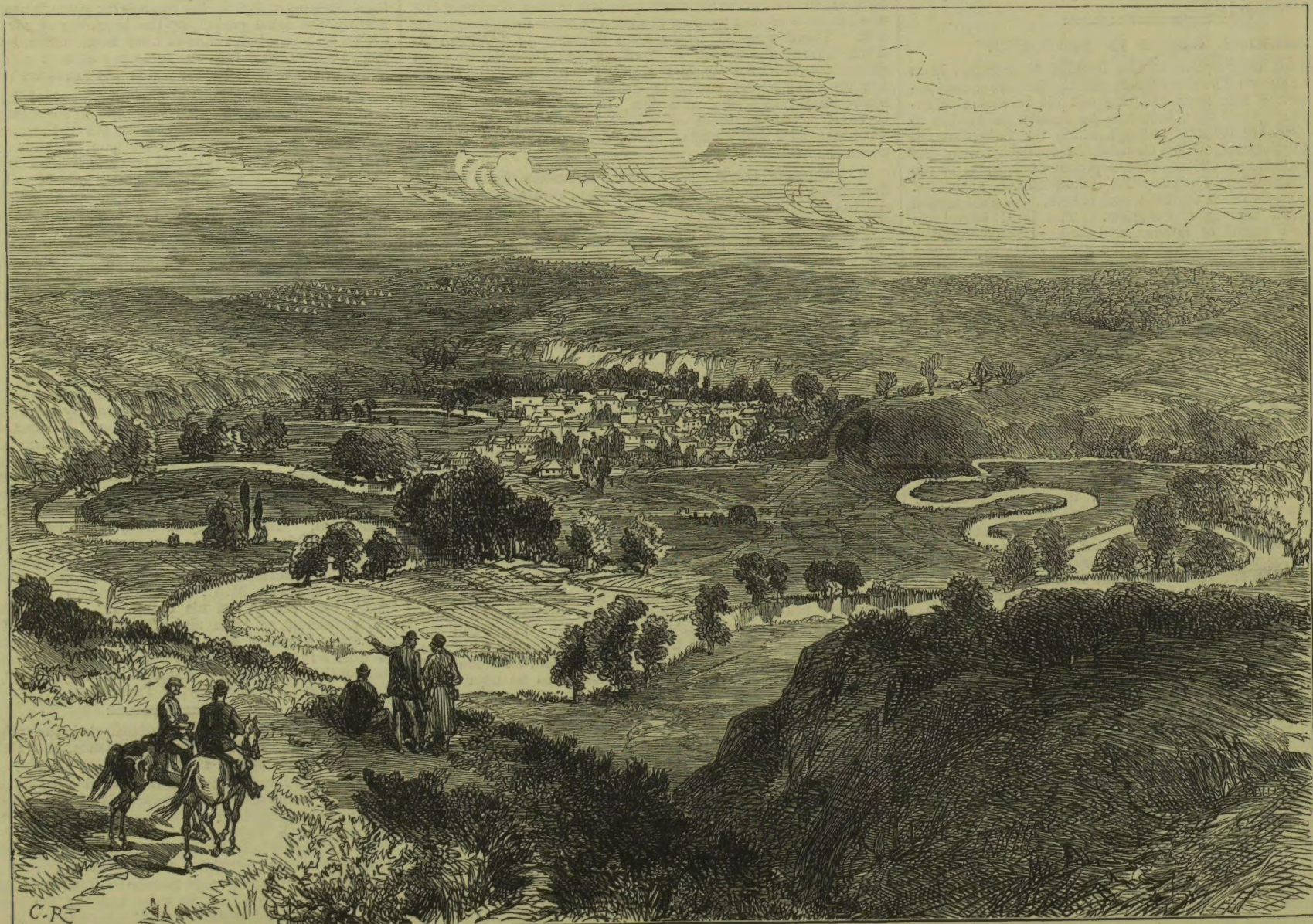
The Royal Humane Society has awarded an honorary testimonial on vellum to Mr. Horace Hart, of Lewisham, for rescuing from drowning a young lady who fell off the parade into the sea at Walton-on-the-Naze, on Aug. 5. Mr. Hart, seeing the young lady struggling in the sea, leaped in with all his clothes on, and brought her safely ashore.

An attempt is to be made to convert Sheffield parish churchyard, which occupies about three acres in the heart of the town, into an ornamental garden. An agreement was confirmed by the Corporation on Wednesday by which a portion of the churchyard is to be given up on two sides to widen the streets, and the remainder is to be inclosed, laid out as an ornamental ground, and kept in good order for ever at the expense of the town.





HOUSE OF THE LATE M. THIERS, IN THE PLACE ST. GEORGES, RUE NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE, PARIS.



THE WAR: THE VALLEY OF THE LOM.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.





NEW TOWNHALL AT MANCHESTER—THE GREAT HALL.



## THE WAR.

The mighty struggle in Bulgaria, in the central region traversed by the rivers Osma, Lom, and Vid, has finally drawn to what seems likely to prove a decisive battle in the neighbourhood of Plevna, which had been the scene of two fierce conflicts before. The situation of that town on the river Vid, and the positions of the allied Russian and Roumanian forces brought there to attack the intrenchments held by Osman Pasha, are shown in the Map which will be found in our Supplement. The main army, commanded by the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who is accompanied by the Emperor Alexander, with headquarters at Poradim, is extended in a semicircle facing westward, over the space inclosed by the Osma and the Vid, having its rear to the Osma, and with its front curved in a vast concave of thirty or forty miles, half surrounding Plevna; the Roumanian divisions forming its right wing, and stretching across the Vid. Fighting—but chiefly artillery bombardment or cannonade, with detached assaults on particular earthworks—has been going on here daily since the morning of yesterday week.

The capture by the Russians, on Monday week, of Lovcha or Lovatz, a town on the Osma, twenty miles south of Plevna, was described in our last, and its effect will be greatly to enhance the importance of a defeat of Osman Pasha at Plevna, as he will be cut off from a junction with Suleiman Pasha, who is expected to march northward from the Balkans.

On the other hand, the rear and left wing of the Russian entire array of forces, resting on the river Jantra, at Biela or Bela, with its hold of the bridge over the Danube at Sistova, would seem to be endangered by the recent victories of Mahomet Ali Pasha. He has repeatedly beaten the troops of the Czarewitch on the river Lom, and has now driven them quite back from that river, and from the roads leading to the Turkish fortified town of Rustchuk. It is possible that he may be able to hinder some reinforcements from Russia passing the Danube.

This being the general aspect of the military situation in Bulgaria, we would invite the reader's attention to the Sketches of our Special Artists; one by Mr. Melton Prior, representing the valley of the Lom, where Mahomet Ali Pasha has won his recent victories; and two Sketches, by Herr Schönberg, of the Roumanian troops (16th Dorobantz Regiment) on their march to Bryslan, one of their allotted positions before Plevna. We gather from the Special Correspondents of the daily London newspapers, but more especially from the letters of this week telegraphed to the *Daily News*, a sufficient notion of the Russian attempts, since Friday in last week, to reduce Osman Pasha's intrenched position at Plevna. This must be regarded, in any event, as the principal operation of the whole campaign.

On Thursday week, in the evening, the attacking forces before Plevna took up their positions. This army (without going into details) comprises the 9th Corps, still under the command of Baron Krüdener, 18,000 men; the 4th Corps, General Kryloff (Zotoff), the old commander, being now chief of the Roumanian staff) commanding, 20,000; one brigade of Meretinsky's Division and one brigade of the Third Division, each numbering 6000 men; the fourth Rifle Brigade, 3000 men; the two Roumanian divisions of 14,000 men each, completing the force of infantry to 80,000 bayonets. The cavalry consists of the Fourth and Ninth Cavalry Divisions and one brigade of the Eleventh Division, numbering 5000 sabres. Two Roumanian divisions, 4000, and a portion of the Imperial Escort bring up the total to 10,000 horsemen. The number of field-guns is not given, but it is stated that 250 25-centimetre guns of position accompany the force. The Roumanians occupy the right, where Krüdener fought on July 31—the strongest portion of the Turkish position—while the Russian forces are distributed more to the southward, where Schakofsky made his rash and disastrous advance. Opposite Grivitza are placed the Fifth Division (9th Corps), flanked on the left by the Thirty-first Division (9th Corps) and the Thirtieth Division (4th Corps). The line is then taken up by the Sixteenth Division, stretching round to Bogot on the Plevna-Lovcha road. By this road, after detaching a brigade to Trojan, due south of Lovcha, Meretinsky marched northward with one brigade of his own Division, one brigade of the Third Division, and the tirailleurs, thus increasing the strength of the left flank. On the morning of yesterday week, the 7th, the troops having arrived at their different positions on the previous evening, the battle was opened by a heavy fire from the Russian siege guns; for the importance of thoroughly preparing the way of the infantry by artillery is seen in the former descriptions of the Turkish position. The Russian infantry lie round about in readiness to attack it at the word of command, and the Russian batteries are very close up; but the Turkish position is a broad sloping natural glacis, affording no cover for attacking infantry, and the fire of the redoubts continued so strong that an assault on it would have entailed, if not failure, at least certain terrible loss.

On Saturday morning, at half-past five, the artillery engagement was renewed. The Russians on the left wing succeeded in capturing some heights to the south of the town, presumably beyond Radishovo, whilst two regiments of the Third Roumanian Division obtained possession of Urbizva. The cannonade lasted all through the night, and increased in violence on Sunday morning. It was maintained throughout Sunday night, and the Grivitza redoubt, which is the centre of the Turkish position, was assailed with cannon fire from north-east and south. Besides this a battery had been placed right out in the open in front of the redoubt, and was maintaining its position well, although the fire of the great Turkish work was concentrated upon it. The *Daily News*' correspondent was able to satisfy himself by personal observation that Plevna was much stronger now than it was at the date of the last attack. He describes a whole chain of redoubts linked together by a covered way, and making a good line of cover for the Turks on their right flank and partly in their rear. These redoubts, it is important to note, command the Lovcha and Selvi road. The Turkish position is, indeed, one great intrenched camp studded with redoubts. The various fortified positions held by the Turks so materially and reciprocally command one another that the place must be taken as a whole or not at all.

On Monday, again, General Skobelev attacked and carried another height before Plevna, the possession of which enables the Russians to bombard the enemy's position, and also the town itself. It is remarked that the Turks on this occasion made only a feeble resistance. The conflict was still going on at the hour of the latest despatches, on Wednesday, before the writing of this notice.

The battles of Karahassankoi and Kazelevo, as remarked above, have freed the course of the Lom from the presence of the Russians, and the Turks are now in unchallenged possession of the whole line. The following are the particulars of the engagement near Kazelevo on Wednesday week:—

The whole right wing of the Turkish force was concentrated at Solenik on the middle branch of the Lom, Fuad Pasha's division advancing from Rasgrad and Nedjib's from Karahassankoi. The Russians occupied Kazelevo. The 14th Corps d'Armée of Fuad Pasha took its position on the

heights facing the village, and commenced a vigorous attack. The Russians made an obstinate resistance, but towards mid-day were forced to retire, after a loss of 2000 men. The Turks carried the redoubt at the point of the bayonet. A young Russian officer, who was here observed gallantly endeavouring to rally the men, was killed, and the body, when subsequently discovered, proved, it is said, to be that of a woman. She was buried where she fell. The Turkish commander, Mehemet Ali, freely exposed his life under the heavy shell fire, the battalions enthusiastically cheering him as they went into action. Next morning the discovery was made that the Russians had abandoned the opposite heights on the left bank, and had retreated towards Biela. The result of this brilliant action is completely to force back the Russian line of defence to the Jantra.

Other demonstrations have been made at Kadikoi and before Rustchuk, where the garrison have succeeded in preventing the Russian boats running opposite Pyrgos, thereby obliging the reinforcements for the Czarewitch to go round by the bridge at Sistova and most materially aiding the operations of Mehemet Ali. Operations in the Shipka Pass have been confined, as far as we know, to an artillery duel, but the situation of the Russians is not exactly desirable. Although masters of the pass, in so far that they have stopped the attempt to take it, the road leading to their position is commanded by the Turkish artillery, so that all supplies and troops have to be moved during the night.

We have again to thank Captain James Gambier, R.N., the *Times*' "Naval Correspondent" with the army of Suleiman Pasha in the Balkans, for a sketch from which we have drawn our Illustration of the Turks attacking the Russian positions in the Shipka Pass. The first day's fighting in that obstinate contest, which was prolonged during eight or nine days, costing the Turkish army at least ten thousand men in killed and wounded, has been thus described:—

"Arrived at the village of Shipka, at the mouth of the pass of that name, on Monday, the 20th ult., by the following day the troops had reached the crests of the crags 5000 ft. high, facing the Russian intrenchments, commanding the highest portion of the pass. Almost inaccessible as the position was, cannon was speedily brought up, and two batteries were established which throughout the day dealt havoc within the Russian intrenchments, which appeared to be at their mercy. Suleiman's troops meantime had ascended the main road of the pass, and had clambered up through the forest and thicket which clothed the mountain side to the grassy slopes, and not five hundred yards remained between the contesting soldiery. All day long the fight lasted, and far into the night. The Turkish soldiers were poured on to the bare slopes of the Russian intrenchments, and were mowed down with storms of bullets from their almost unseen and well-screened foe. Demands for reinforcements were repeatedly made by the General commanding the attack, and, although complied with, no troops in the world could withstand such fearful odds. A coup de main was clearly the only plan left to take the first of the enemy's positions; but at the late hour of the night, and with disheartened, exhausted troops, the idea had to be abandoned, and the day was practically lost, so far as the first direct attack was concerned. The troops actually engaged in the assault numbered 5000, and it is said that their losses in killed and wounded amounted to 1800. That of the enemy must have borne a proportionate amount, as the Turkish artillery was admirably served, and from the commanding position it occupied must have dealt death and destruction, as every shell exploded in the enemy's ranks."

The Emperor of Russia has given forty crosses of honour to be distributed among the soldiers of the 16th Dorobantz Regiment of Roumanians, for their bravery in the attack on Plevna; and Prince Charles of Roumania has issued a martial proclamation. The Turkish fortress of Nisich, in Herzegovina, has at length surrendered to the Montenegrins.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by M. Fourtoul, Minister of the Interior, left Paris for Bordeaux on Sunday morning. He was welcomed at the towns of Poitiers, Ruffec, and Angoulême by the Prefects, and by large crowds, but no cries of any description were indulged in. At night he was the guest of the Duke Decazes, at the Château La Grave. The Duke gave a banquet in honour of the President, and there were illuminations in the evening. Marshal MacMahon reached Bordeaux at one o'clock on Monday, and was received by the civil and military authorities. M. Pourcaud, the Mayor, a Republican, in addressing the Marshal, said that the municipal council and the members of the administration were all elected by a Republican population firmly attached to order, and full of respect for the laws. Their only thought was for the maintenance of peace and the free development of the national activity. These were the true Conservative principles. By the appeal to universal suffrage the country would be appeased, the public prosperity promoted, and the Constitution newly guaranteed. In his reply the Marshal said, "Rest assured that peace, which is one of your first needs, will not be disturbed; and that, when the country shall have responded to my appeal, the Constitution to which you are attached, and of which I shall be the faithful guardian, will work unimpeded, in order to assure the complete development of the national prosperity." Replying to the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the Marshal spoke of his desire to promote commercial interests, and referred to some local improvements which were about to be undertaken. He added, "The increase in the revenue continues. It has reached the sum of 5,000,000f. for the month of August, and 27,000,000f. for the seven preceding months; and will, I hope, allow of a reduction of the taxes being proposed in the next Budget favourable to the development of commerce and industry." A special correspondent telegraphed from Bordeaux to the *Times* that the Marshal's reply to the Republican Mayor and Life Senator, and also his reply to the important free-trade speech of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, had made an excellent impression, and a compact crowd collected on his way to the theatre, by whom he was warmly and unanimously cheered. The crowd raised, with equal vigour, the two cries of "Vive la République!" and "Vive le Maréchal!" the changes being rung on both, without anything suggestive of inconsistency between them. At Arcachon the Marshal on Tuesday inspected the oyster-beds—now an important industry—and the steam fishing-boats. He had a hearty reception, and gave the Legion of Honour to M. Johnston, one of the numerous citizens of English extraction of whom France is proud. M. Johnston is one of those who have made Arcachon, and is one of the great vine-growers of Bordeaux. He is brother of a Right Centre Deputy who distinguished himself in the National Assembly of 1871. On Wednesday the Marshal went to Périgueux.

The funeral of M. Thiers took place last Saturday. A description of the ceremony is given at page 258.

M. Gambetta was sentenced on Tuesday, by the Tribunal of Correctional Police in Paris, to three months' imprisonment

and a fine of 2000f. on the charge of libelling, in his speech at Lille, the President of the Republic and insulting the Ministers. M. Gambetta did not appear. M. Bertoland, the counsel he had retained, was prevented by illness from defending him; and M. Allou, to whom he afterwards applied, declined, owing to the shortness of the notice, to undertake the case. Judgment was therefore given by default—M. Murat, publisher of the *République Française*, in which the report of the speech appeared, being included in the sentence. M. Gambetta had petitioned for a week's adjournment, but this was refused by the Court. M. Gambetta has lodged an appeal to the judgment against him.

Several more Mayors have been dismissed.

The usual gathering of Positivists on the anniversary of the death of Auguste Comte, was last week held in the Rue Monsieur le Prince, Paris, where his rooms are religiously preserved just as he left them. M. Pierre Laffitte delivered an address, in which he denounced scientific materialism, especially as exhibited in certain modern ethnological theories. Among those present were Mr. Frederic Harrison and Professor Beesly.

Mr. Washburne, the late American Minister at Paris, left that city on Monday afternoon for Southampton en route to the United States.

The French Geographical Society has purchased on the Boulevard St. Germain, at Paris, a site for the erection of a building for its meetings, library, and offices. The hall in which the meetings will be held will be large enough to hold 500 persons. The building is to be ready for use next year.

A serious fire broke out at Dieppe on Monday evening in the silk manufactory of MM. Leclerc and Lefevre. A high wind was blowing at the time, and in consequence of this and the insufficiency of the means for extinguishing the fire, it spread rapidly, and was not mastered until five a.m. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000f.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor William paid a visit to Düsseldorf on the 5th inst., and a banquet was given to him, at which Prince von Wied proposed his health, expressing the gratitude of Rhenish Prussia for its deliverance from the peril of 1870. The Emperor, in reply, said his governorship of the province during his brother's reign was among the happiest periods of his life. When its robust sons had fought and conquered with those of Old Prussia, there ceased to be an Old and a New Prussia, for both became one, just as Germany was now one, with Prussia at its head.

On the same day his Majesty received a deputation of the Evangelical clergy of the Lower Rhine, and in reply to them said the Church must remain, or else they would all go astray, for there existed a party which would abolish religion and leave them in the condition in which the French Revolutionists left their country. Church and school, he added, were bound to foster patriotism, and therefore they ought to remain in close connection.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

At a Court dinner on Tuesday, at which were present the Archdukes Albrecht and John, Prince Leopold, and all the foreign officers who are attending the manoeuvres of the Austrian troops, the Emperor Francis Joseph proposed the health of "his dear friend and ally the Emperor of Russia, whose fête it is to-day." The band played the Russian National Anthem.

## TURKEY.

The German and French Ambassadors have presented to the Porte separate notes, not of identical tenour, concerning the release of the three persons condemned to five years' penal servitude at Widdin for complicity in the assassination of the German and French Consuls at Salonica, and who are now at liberty in Salonica. The French Government demands the imprisonment of these convicts. The German note concludes by declaring that the state of things might force the German Government to have recourse to other measures. In consequence of these representations, the Porte has ordered the re-arrest and confinement of five of the Salonica assassins, who had been released from Widdin.

Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, has received a firman from the Sultan authorising excavations at Nineveh.

Some difficulty has arisen between the Porte and the Khedive on account of the Egyptian Convention respecting the suppression of the slave trade in the Red Sea. The Porte objects that the clause respecting the right of search and seizure exceeds the powers of the Khedive, as it partly relates to waters which are entirely Ottoman.

## EGYPT.

The Khedive has returned to Cairo.

An Alexandria telegram tells us that the cylinder inclosing Cleopatra's Needle has been repaired, and the launch effected. The obelisk has been towed into a dry dock to have the bilges, mast, and deckhouse fitted. This done, and the towing arranged, the voyage home will begin.

The Nile has stopped rising, ten feet below a good height. This does not affect the present season's crops of cotton and sugar, which are very promising.

## AMERICA.

President Hayes has begun his tour in the Western and Southern States, and arrived on the 7th inst. at Marietta, Ohio, where he was welcomed by an assemblage of 15,000 people, who formed a long procession to escort him through the town. The President, accompanied by Messrs. Devens and Key, subsequently made strong Union speeches to a number of war veterans, in presence of a crowd of about 30,000 persons, by whom he was enthusiastically cheered. On arriving at Dayton, Ohio, the President met with a cordial reception. In a speech acknowledging their welcome, the President dwelt upon the peaceful and lawful settlement of the Presidential election question, and expressed his belief that the people generally were satisfied with the results of his Southern policy, although they might differ upon the means by which they had been obtained. He was repeatedly cheered. At Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday, President Hayes unveiled a monument erected in memory of the soldiers who fell during the Civil War. He made a speech paying honour to the dead in moving terms. Forty thousand persons were present.

The Republican party in Wisconsin have adopted resolutions expressing unshaken confidence in the purposes and patriotism of President Hayes, and hoping that the South will appreciate his policy. Should it, however, prove unsuccessful, other measures should be adopted. The resolutions further express great satisfaction at the approaching resumption of specie payments and favour the remonetisation of silver.

The Republican candidate has been again elected to the post of Governor of the State of Maine. The voting returns, however, show the Republican majority to be 7000 less than at the last election.

The elections to the Californian Legislature have resulted in the return of a Democratic majority.

The American Correspondent of the *Times* says that the Freetraders' National Conference met at Saratoga on the 7th inst.—Mr. Nathan Appleton presiding. Resolutions were adopted advocating Free-Trade principles, urging the negotiation of commercial treaties with France and Spain, and of a



reciprocity treaty with Canada, and recommending the establishment of local Free-Trade organisations. A council composed of thirteen members, with Mr. David A. Wells as chairman, was appointed to call a National Free-Trade Convention and form a national Free-Trade Association.

The Pennsylvania Labour Convention has nominated a State ticket which demands radical legislation in favour of working men.

The international rifle-match was to be held at Cree Moor on Thursday and Friday, this week, each country having a team of eight. The British riflemen have been practising at the Creedmore range since their arrival.

According to a despatch received at New York from Halifax, the Fishery Commission is understood to have unanimously decided that it is not competent to award compensation to the Dominion Government for the privileges enjoyed by American fishermen in transshipping cargoes and in buying bait and supplies in British waters.

From Washington we learn that the national flag was hoisted half-mast high over the public offices on Saturday as a mark of respect to M. Thiers.

Advices from Utah state that Mr. Taylor has been appointed acting Mormon President until the election of a new president.

The American papers announce the death of Admiral Semmes, the commander of the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

#### THE CAPE COLONIES.

The Union Company's Royal steam-ship Nubian, with the homeward Cape mails to Aug. 21, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday morning.

Sir Bartle Frere left Cape Town on Aug. 18 for a six-weeks' tour in the eastern districts, during which the official opening of the extension of the North-Eastern Railway to Aliceedale will be declared by his Excellency.

Prior to his departure, the Governor invited the Town Council of Cape Town to meet him at the Government House, where he gave an exposition of his views regarding the sanitary state of the city. His Excellency said that he knew no place of its size and possessing such natural advantages so deficient in all that appertains to efficient municipal economy.

The Bishop of Cape Town had left on a long visitation tour, which will extend to the Orange Free State. His Lordship is expected to be absent about four months.

There is no news of importance from the Transvaal, everything being reported quiet on the Zulu border.

The Hon. S. Jacobs, who was a passenger by the Nubian, has resigned the post of Attorney-General, and will be succeeded by Mr. Advocate Stockenström.

The Queen has presented pictures to the native institution at Connebloem.

The Paris Exhibition Committee has begun its sittings, and has appointed Mr. Jacobs to represent the Committee at the Exhibition in Paris.

A bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been passed by the Legislature of Natal and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony.

#### AID TO THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

The report of the Central Relief Committee at Constantinople of the fund for the Relief of Distress in Bulgaria has been received. The committee was formed in September last. Relief was sent to Batak, Derwent, and other places in the district in which outrages took place. The committee distributed medicine, blankets, clothing, &c., to the distressed people, and bought oxen, ploughs, and seed to enable the ruined communities to recommence, to some extent, their ordinary avocations. The services rendered by the American missionaries are acknowledged.

The Foreign Office has received from Mr. J. H. Fawcett a report describing the lamentable condition in which he found the fugitive Mussulman women and children at Rodosto and Adrianople. He was accompanied to those places by Colonel Blunt, of the new gendarmerie, and they made a personal distribution of relief. It is impossible, says Mr. Fawcett, without having personally witnessed it, to picture the extremity of misery into which the peasantry have been plunged.

Mr. Lovett has offered to the promoters of the Turkish Compassionate Fund the use of his yacht (200 tons burden) to convey clothes, food, or medicine to Constantinople. He has also offered to take command of the yacht, and to sail whenever it may be necessary.

Mr. MacKeller and Mr. E. W. G. Goodridge, of St. Thomas's Hospital, and three other gentlemen, left London for the seat of war on Thursday week. They are sent out by the National Aid Society, and will follow the Turkish army.

A meeting of the Committee for Relief of the Sick and Wounded Russian Soldiers was held on Thursday week at 14, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, S.W.—the Rev. W. O. Lamson in the chair. A letter was read from his Excellency P. de Mauritz, private secretary to the Empress of Russia, acknowledging the receipt of 1000 roubles remitted for the Red Cross on the 16th ult. Among other letters read was the following to Mr. Lewis Farley:—

Manchester, Sept. 1.

Sir,—It delights me to think there are still a few noble hearts left in England who are willing to receive contributions to help assuage the pangs of those devoted heroes, the wounded Russian soldiers, who have fallen victims to this dreadful and wicked war, solely produced by Turkish misrule and the indifference and ignorance of British statesmen. It is equally deplorable and distressing to read how many people allow the plenty God has given them for better purposes to flow into such channels as will add fuel to the fire, and only prolong the struggle, for as long as the Turk can drain Britannia's coffers he will continue in lust, rapine, and murder. In the present war the abettors are as bad as the perpetrators, and an awful responsibility lies upon the heads of those who continue to distribute the wealth of England among the Turks. For some time past it has been my custom, after providing for my family, to spend 6d. a week for an *Illustrated London News* and 2d. a night for one glass of ale. For the future I intend to deprive myself of the latter luxury during six days of the week, and to forward you the 1s. a week as long as the war lasts, provided I remain in work and am able to do so.—Your humble servant, G. BYRON, late in the British Army.

The committee also received a communication from St. Petersburg stating that the names of the subscribers to the fund would be published in the Russian *Official Gazette*.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., has joined the committee of the Russian Sick and Wounded Fund, and sent a contribution of £50. The committee has also been joined by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Professor Bryce, of Oxford, and the Rev. Newman Hall.

The Stafford House Committee has decided to send out to the seat of war four more surgeons and six dressers, fully provided with stores and instruments, who will start immediately. In accordance with Mr. Barrington Kennett's request, a further large supply of carbolic acid and chlorodyne, 9 cwt. of lint, two dozen cases of surgical instruments, and 1000 blankets have also been dispatched.

The *Times*, referring to the various subscriptions now on foot for the relief of sufferings by war and famine—the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, the Stafford House Committee, Lady Strangford's Committee, the Russian Wounded Fund, the Turkish Compassionate Fund, collections

on behalf of Bulgarians, Bosnians, Montenegrins, and the Indian Famine Relief Fund—says that never probably have so many imperative demands been made upon the generosity of the British nation, and never has the cry for help met with a response so prompt and liberal. However we may explain the fact, it is certain that Europe leaves to this country the main portion of the work of international beneficence. It is to England that every nation in turn appeals in its hour of tribulation, with a confident assurance that the appeal will be answered. We do not (says the *Times*) found any vainglorious pretensions on this fact, for it is in a measure through the exigency of circumstances that we are thus regarded, and it has become a point of honour with us to maintain our repute. It is not so with other nations. When, however, we ask ourselves why this should be so, we are at fault. It is not that either French or Germans are unkindly and ungenerous. Nor, again, is it because they are poor. There is nothing in the internal affairs of France and Germany to explain an apathy that is to us astonishing. It is all a matter of habit, no doubt. We have learned to accept without surprise, and certainly without reluctance, the task of administering the world's benefactions at our own cost. Other countries have never acquired the practice, and it does not occur to them to claim the right to participate. The contrast is at least a curious one.

#### THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, telegraphing on Sunday, says that the weather reports of the past week are decidedly more cheering than they have been for some time back. A private telegram received from Madras, says there has been fine rain everywhere in the districts dependent on the south-west monsoon, and that there are fair prospects for the later crops. A long minute by the Viceroy, written before he started for Madras, is published in the *Gazette Extraordinary*. In it he discusses the famine policy and prospects at considerable length, and states that his journey to Madras was prompted by the hope that it would enable him to strengthen and augment the means on which the Duke of Buckingham is dependent for a satisfactory solution of a problem as serious as any which ever occupied the mind or taxed the abilities of an Indian statesman. The Secretary of State has agreed to the Viceroy's proposal for the completion of the Doond and Matmar Railway, which will connect the northern and southern branches of the Great Indian Peninsula line above the Ghauts, and the various railway companies are increasing their working power. The correspondent says that the position taken by the Supreme Government regarding subscriptions has been stated in letters to the Madras and Bengal Governments. The Viceroy thinks that, while it is undesirable for the Government itself to ask those who will hereafter have to bear the burden of taxation on account of famine expenditure to give their private subscriptions also towards the same object, he desires that every encouragement may be given to any spontaneous efforts which may be made in this direction. He is, he says, far from desiring to impede the flow of private charity, and is only anxious to secure that it should be devoted to useful purposes apart from those already taken up by the State, and that it should not be diverted into a simple contribution to the Government revenues.

The Lord Mayor has received a telegram from the Central Relief Committee at Madras giving particulars as to the measures being taken for the relief of the sufferers by the famine, intimating that without most promising rain the distress must continue, and probably become intensified, until February next, and stating that the general outlook is improving, but that nothing decisive can be expected till the coming north-east monsoon proves fair or otherwise.

#### THE FAMINE FUND AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Among the sums received at the Mansion House on Thursday week were one thousand guineas subscribed by the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and £1490 which had been collected on the Stock Exchange, including £52 10s. each from Mr. A. Seringour and Messrs. W. A. and N. Wilkinson, and £50 each from Mr. T. Lloyd, jun., Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Messrs. Hichens, Harrison, and Co., and Messrs. Sheppard, Pelly, and Co. A first instalment of £1500 from Bristol and one from Leeds of £800 were received; a fourth of £500 from Dublin; one from Colchester of £150; and Lewes, £100. Among the larger amounts paid in addition were the following:—The Duke of Westminster, £100; the Chartered Bank of India, £250; the Eastern Telegraph Company, £100; the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, £100; Mr. Fitzwilliam Dick, M.P., £100. By way of experiment, a money-box was attached to the railings of the Mansion House during the business hours of the day, and the result was the collection of £10 12s. 10d. in coin of all kinds. A noticeable subscription paid in was that of £2 from the children of the Board school in Sun-Jane, Norwich.

Yesterday week £10,000 was paid in. The Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne transmitted a donation from his townspeople of £2000 (the largest single amount yet paid in), and among the larger sums entered were the following:—Dublin (fifth instalment), £500; the Duke of Bedford, £500; Belfast (first instalment), £500; "An Old Madrassee," £300; the Earl of Eldon, £200; Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., £200; West Bromwich, £150; Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe, and Co., £105; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, £105; the Assam Company, £105; Pontefract, £100; York (third instalment), £100; Guildford (second instalment), £100; Southampton (fourth instalment), £100; the Rev. Edward Holland (second donation), £100; Mrs. Holland, £100; Mr. James Duncan, £100; Mr. S. Bowring, £100; Messrs. Granet, Brown, and Co., of Genoa, £100; Mr. E. N. Buxton, £100; W. W. W., £100. The officers in the Inland Revenue Department throughout the country have contributed £137 15s. 1d. In the box outside the Mansion House £23 1s. was found at the close of the day. Among the noticeable donations was £6 from the Shaftesbury School, Bisley—one of the institutions connected with the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children.

Among the larger amounts received last Saturday were—Sheffield, £2000; Huddersfield, £1500; Northampton, £300; Devonport (second contribution), £200; Basingstoke, £100; Hanley, £100; Taunton, £100; the Marquis of Clanricarde, £150; the Proprietor of the *Standard* newspaper (Mr. James Johnstone), £105; Mr. R. Campbell, £100; Mr. C. English, £100. An adjourned meeting of the Bradford Committee was held on Saturday in the Mayor's Parlour at the Townhall—Alderman Henry Mitchell presiding. The list of subscriptions in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, it was reported, had reached about £4150, and the chairman observed that this was the most generous subscription ever known in Bradford, and spread over a larger area than any previous charitable effort. A Wesleyan minister at Birkenhead, who sends £4 from his Sunday scholars, suggests that an appeal should be made to the Sunday schools. He adds:—"I cannot but think there would be a hearty response. Have we not 20,000 schools that would send you £1 each?"

At a meeting of the sub-committee on Monday, presided

over by the Lord Mayor, it was resolved, on the motion of Sir N. de Rothschild, M.P., to transmit forthwith to Madras a further sum of £35,000, making £115,000 in all. A discussion arose as to the advisableness of holding a public meeting, but the matter was postponed for further consideration. The name of Sir John Lubbock, M.P., was added to the committee. Among the larger donations received were Nottingham, £400; Sunderland, £200; Norwich (second instalment), £300; Wolverhampton, £250; Southampton (fifth instalment), £100; Maidstone, £200; Stoke-on-Trent, £100; Messrs. Mildred, Goyeneche, and Co., £100; Messrs. Bruno, Silva, and Co., £100; W. R. N., £100; J. C. N., £100; Christ Church, Chiselhurst, £122 12s. 2d.; St. Michael's, Stockwell, £32 8s. 3d.; Worcester, £165 10s.; St. Michael's, Chester-square, £77 2s. 7d.; and the King's Weigh-House Chapel, City, £70 5s.

The Mayor of Derby waited personally upon the Lord Mayor on Tuesday and handed him a cheque for £500, and among the sums received by the secretary and cashier were the following:—The Duke of Northumberland, £500; the Duke of Devonshire, £500; Dublin (6th instalment), £500; Plymouth, £500; Rochdale, £500; Shrewsbury, £300; Maidstone (second donation), £200; York (third instalment), £400; Messrs. Dalgety, Du Croz, and Co., £105; Hartlepool, £162 odd; Messrs. Tagart, Boyson, and Co., £105; Carlisle, £100; Lymington, £100; Mr. C. J. Freaque, £100; Sidmouth, £245 19s. 1d. Upwards of £200 church collections were paid in, including Oswestry parish church, £135 10s.; Ford church, Northumberland, £143; Immanuel Church, Streatham, £190 5s. 2d.; Emsworth church, £60 1s. 3d.; Wells Cathedral, £42 1s. 8d.; Chichester Cathedral, £40 11s. 6d.; Colne church, £50; St. Peter's, Thanet, £74 3s. 8d.; Epsom church, £57 11s. 4d.; Buckhurst-hill parish church, £76 9s.; St. John the Divine, Kennington, £106 8s. 10d.; St. Thomas's, Southborough, £82; and Honiton church, £44 9s. 2d. In the box outside the Mansion House £18 odd was found.

Down to Wednesday evening the Fund had reached a total of £145,000, of which £115,000 had been transmitted to Madras for distribution through the relief committee there. Upwards of £5000 was paid in at the Mansion House during the day, including the following among other sums—viz.:—Exeter (additional), £500; Belfast, £500; Harrogate, £350; Dover, £300; Ashford, £100; Bury St. Edmunds, £78 17s. 6d.; Kingston, £56 7s. 7d.; Mr. George Moffatt, £100. Among the collections received on Wednesday were:—Camden-road Baptist Chapel, £118 9s.; Congregational Church, Otley, £95 18s. 8d.; Christ Church, Hampstead, £58 2s. 7d.; and St. Peter's, Southborough, £57.

On Thursday afternoon, at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, it was unanimously resolved to contribute the sum of £1000 to the Mansion House Indian Famine Fund.

The Bishop of London has sent a letter to the Incumbents of his diocese in which he says he has hesitated up to the present to request them to ask contributions towards the relief of the sufferers by the famine in India because the season of the year, in his diocese, is unfavourable for such an effort, as a large proportion of the congregations are absent from town. The need is, however, most urgent; and, as his Lordship does not suppose an appeal of more terrible intensity has ever been made than this, he expresses how glad he shall be if arrangements are made to have collections in the several churches for this object at as early a date as possible.

The Chief Rabbi has addressed to the Jewish congregations a circular on the same subject.

The Bishop of Madras, in a letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, says, under date Aug. 13:—"Even here in India, till very recently, it has been universally understood that Government was doing all that was both necessary and practicable, and that voluntary help would introduce confusion. But arrangements will now be made for combining the two;" and he trusts that sympathy will have been aroused in England.

The directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company have offered to transmit over their lines to Bombay, free of charge, all open messages from the Lord Mayor to the committee in India on the subject of the famine.

Meetings continue to be called in the provinces and liberal contributions made.

Mr. William Henry Ravenscroft has been appointed Auditor and Accountant-General and Controller of the Revenue for the Island of Ceylon.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil left Lisbon on Sunday by the mail-steamer *Oreoque* to return to Rio de Janeiro. Salutes were fired by the Portuguese and Spanish war-vessels in the Tagus on the departure of their Majesties.

The Pope, in receiving some pilgrims from Angers, said that they should pray to God that at the general elections all Frenchmen should be at one with the Government, so that a wise and truly Christian régime might be established.

A paper issued at Callao publishes the letter of instructions respecting the Huascar, sent by the Peruvian Government to its representative in England. In these instructions the Government insists upon its right to claim satisfaction—first, for a violation of its maritime territory; and, secondly, on the ground that the Huascar was the property of Peru.

The first Belgian expedition for the exploration of Central Africa is to leave on the 18th of next month. It will embark at Southampton on board the steamer Danube. After a short stay at Natal it will continue the journey to Zanzibar, and next to Lake Tanganyika, and thence to the interior to establish there the first station.

Letters, newspapers, &c., addressed to Gibraltar, which have hitherto been forwarded, as a rule, by direct packet once a week, will in future be sent by packet only when posted, or arriving, in London on the day of the packet's departure—viz., every Thursday morning, or if specially addressed "By packet." On all other occasions they will be sent by the daily mail via France and Spain.

A dispute has arisen between Germany and Nicaragua on account of assaults committed upon two German Consuls in the city of Leon. The German Government demands the punishment of the offenders, a sum of 30,000 dols. as compensation, and a salute to the German Consular flag. The Nicaraguan Minister maintains that the whole matter has been misrepresented, and declares that, if the threats of Germany are carried out, Nicaragua will protest against the use of force by a great Power towards a weak and innocent nation.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon the following gentlemen:—William Buell Richards, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Canada; Antoine Aime Dorion, Esq., Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec; Bryan Robinson, Esq., late Judge of the Supreme Court, Newfoundland; John Henry de Villiers, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and President of the Legislative Council, Cape Colony; David Tennant, Esq., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Cape Colony; G. Wigram Allen, Esq., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, New South Wales; John Bridd Phear, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Ceylon.



TURKS ADVANCING.

RUSSIANS.

RUSSIAN BATTERIES.



TURKS ADVANCING THROUGH A WOOD.

THE WAR: THE TURKS ATTACKING THE RUSSIAN POSITION IN THE SHIPKA PASS.

FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GAMBIER, R.N., A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"The noble peer who, towards the close of last Session, drew the attention of their Lordships' House to the unprotected state of Blackheath, and incidentally referred to the highway robberies which had taken place there, was, after a manner, pooh-poohed by the Government; and the police "theory" seemed to be that the alleged outrages, if not wholly apocryphal, were at the worst only mischievous freaks on the part of some scatterbrain schoolboys or apprentices. To sceptics in the matter the report of the examination at the Greenwich Police Court of the two youths charged with robbing Mr. Hodgson, one of the Assistant Solicitors to the Treasury, one night last May, will be a very startling revelation. As to the guilt or innocence of the two lads under remand, it would be, of course, premature to indulge in any speculations; but it is, at all events, something to know that the story told was not so much idle gossip and not a "sensational" invention of the "penny press." We have Mr. Hodgson's own word that on the night in question the carriage in which he, with two ladies, were riding to Granville Park, Blackheath, was stopped by two persons wearing masks; that by one of them a pistol was presented at his head; and, under the threat of having his brains blown out, he handed over to the bandits some seventeen pounds in money, two blank cheques, and some postage-stamps. If this was not highway robbery, Dick Turpin must have been a member of the Charity Organisation Society and Claude Du Val a churchwarden and a moral man.

Everybody knows the story of Horace Walpole's encounter with the highwayman; but I am not certain whether the capital story of the highwayman, the Quaker, and the country girl who hid the twenty-pound note in her hair, is also "universally" known. I read it many years ago as a subject for translation in a book of Portuguese exercises; but when or where it originally appeared I do not know. I will try to compress the tale within the compass, so to speak, of a nutshell. Scene, the interior of the stage coach from London to York, some time in the last century. Personages, in addition to the usual complement of "insides," a pretty country girl, with a luxuriant head of hair under her straw hat, and a demure Quaker. Rumble, jog, jolt, rattle; change horses; rattle, jog, rumble; change horses again. Between dinner and supper time desultory conversation. Pretty country girl explains with charming naïveté how she has been at service in London; how she is going to York to be married (here she blushes); how she has saved up twenty pounds as her dower; and how (for fear of highwaymen) she has concealed a bank bill for that amount in her tresses. The moon rises. Enter at one of the windows the "half-length" of a black-visored highwayman with a cocked pistol. "Your money or your life!" General consternation. Travellers proceed to hand over. A tolerably good harvest for the man in the mask. Quaker gives up a fat little bag containing no less than forty spade guineas. Pretty country girl surrenders, sobbing, two William and Mary half-crowns, a Queen Anne shilling, and a silver huswife.

Is this all? Does the highwayman ride away. No; like Oliver Twist, he asks for more. "Ain't none o' you hid nothin'?" he asks gruffly; and again he points his pistol menacingly. Then, up and speaks that false Quaker. "One of us, Friend," he says, "has, I grieve to say, made concealment of treasure. Yonder young woman hath a bill for twenty pounds hidden in her top-knot." Highwayman grins. Country girl, with much weeping and wailing, unbinds her bonny hair. Hands over her poor little marriage portion to highwayman. Hard-hearted miscreant rides away. Anguish of despoiled heroine. Ruined, utterly ruined! Nice young man won't have anything to say to her now. Die old maid. Despair. Torrent of virtuous indignation on perfidious Broadbrim's head. General and particular desire to scratch his wicked old eyes out. Guard (with blunderbuss) interferes for his protection. Quaker smiles blandly. Jog, rattle, jolt, bump. Coach arrives at York. Country girl going away from inn-yard whimpering, when Quaker beckons her aside. "Young woman," he says, "I did thee anon a grievous wrong; it is time for reparation to be made. Lest he who held the pistol should shoot, I made discovery of thy hoard. Truly, thee hadst twenty pounds in thy top-knot; but I had twenty thousand pounds in my boots. There are two hundred and fifty pounds. Go and be happy, for I am sure thee is good." Quaker turns out to be the wealthiest banker in York. General dance of the characters. Tableau, Curtain, End. I wonder how many different versions there have been within the last four or five thousand years or so of this old story, and to how many lands it wandered before it got into the Portuguese exercise-book?

I hear something of the projected establishment of a "Dietetic Reform Club," with a view of affording dining accommodation to vegetarians visiting London. The promoters of the movement would do better, I fancy, could they open a few good vegetarian restaurants in the metropolis, open to all and sundry. I am not wedded fanatically to the doctrine of wholly abstaining from animal food; but I cannot help thinking that most English people, taking one month with another, eat a great deal more meat than is good for them. But where are you to get a succulent vegetarian dinner? If you try the system in your own house (not constraining other people to follow your example), the cook, after a few days, gives warning, as "not being used to them outlandish ways;" and your family, while scornfully suffering you to go your own way, secretly opine that you are either out of temper, or growing stingy, or going mad. Try it, Edwin. When Angelina asks you in the morning what you would wish for dinner, answer that you would very much like to have some plain boiled macaroni, a stuffed tomato, two poached eggs on spinach, a mushroom fritter, and some "ramekin" cheese. If Angelina does not disdainfully toss her pendant plait and flounce out of the room, murmuring *sotto voce* remarks about the preposterous ideas that some people get into their heads, I am very much in error.

"From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but one step," Napoleon I. is said to have said this to the Abbe de Pradt at Warsaw in 1812-13. If you need further conviction of the truth of this aphorism just cast your eyes on the principal cartoon in *Punch* this week. It is one of the most powerful and the most pathetic that John Tenniel has drawn for a long time. An allegorical figure of France, bare-armed, in a long mourning robe, and wearing a white *cauchoise* cap, is depicted as sorrowing over the tomb of "Thiers, Libérateur de la Patrie (it should properly be "du Territoire"), 1872." Wreaths of *immortelles* are scattered on the cenotaph. In the background, Imperialist, Legitimist, Republican, Communistic phantoms dimly flit. The cartoon bears the title of "the Broken Link," and is, indeed, a very noble drawing; only its sublimity is tinged with the ridiculous owing to the circumstance that the bare-armed figure in the mourning robe is the very image of a lady in an old-fashioned bathing-gown, say on the sands at Hastings. One little bare foot is slightly advanced, as though to test the temperature of the briny; and, looking downwards, the lady seems to be murmuring, "I wonder if it is very cold?"

These contretemps cannot be helped. They are inevitable sometimes; and Fate makes sport of us when we strive to be most serious. The sculptor of the Guards' Monument, in Waterloo-place, tried his utmost to give to his laural-distributing statue of Fame a dignified and imposing appearance; but she looks for all the world as though she were playing at quoits. The popularity of the engraving from Paul Delarache's beautiful picture of the "Drowning Martyr" was imperilled by the mistake of the Irish critic who called it the "Colleen Bawn."

Between certain accomplished gentlemen, professionals and amateurs, who delight in the production of what are known as "painters' etchings" and a certain commercial body called the Printsellers' Association, who are more extensively connected with the publication of finished engravings on a large scale, there has sprung up, this week or two past, a vivaciously antagonistic newspaper correspondence, to which the *Times*, I know not why, has prefixed the scarcely elegant title of "rattening." This column being an eminently pacific one, I have no wish to interfere in the "rattening" dispute; but, without giving an opinion one way or the other as to the merits of the case, I may be permitted to ask one I hope not very impertinent question. Thirty years ago comparatively few English painters handled the etching-needle (I remember the old Etching Club, with its epigrammatic motto of "Rem acu;" but the number of its members was limited), whereas nowadays there is scarcely an artist of note who has not made his mark on copper as well as on canvas. How is it that, while the art of artistic etching has been thus astonishingly developed, the practice of etching, as applied to the illustration of books, has become all but extinct?

In the days of which I speak (poor Seymour had been dead some years), George and Robert Cruikshank, Hablot K. Browne ("Phiz"), R. W. Buss, Onwhyn, Standfast, Samuel Lover, John Leech (an exquisite etcher when he chose to take pains), and others were all hard at work etching illustrations to social novels and magazine articles. George Cruikshank and Leech were the artistic mainstays of "Bentley." Then George transferred his invaluable services to "Ainsworth," and, for a time, had as a coadjutor in the illustrations to "Windor Castle" the famous Frenchman Tony Johannot. Then Mr. Thackeray began to illustrate his own novels—plying the needle on the hard steel, mind, and not on the soft copper. He did not, however, "bite in" his own plates. That was done, as carving is done at a *dîner à la Russe*, by servitors behind a screen. The bright days of illustrative etching seem fled for good and all. Why? Ask photography. Ask wood engraving, you may tell me; but still I reply that fifty thousand copies are not required of every work that is printed; and that where only a moderate impression is needed etched illustrations might most appropriately be employed. If Mr. Whistler or Mr. Tissot, for example, would only condescend to etch a few vignettes for the embellishment of my forthcoming "Verses to Araminta" (in hendecasyllables, and all sweetly pretty, I can assure you), I will warrant that the plates, were they even as soft as Araminta's eyes, would yield a great many more impressions than the public cared to call for.

Mr. Henry Irving has consented to take the chair at a dinner to be given at Willis's Rooms, on Oct. 6 next, in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College. The gifted actor, who is likewise an eloquent and thoughtful public speaker, will doubtless attract a brilliant and influential gathering on this particular occasion, and a few hundred pounds may be subscribed to meet the immediate needs of the College; but it is really deplorable that something cannot be done to place it on a permanent basis, and to prevent an institution which was started under such very bright auspices from coming to irremediable grief. The worst of it is that the members of the theatrical profession are not unanimous as to the expediency of keeping up the College. There is a pro-Maybury party and an anti-Maybury one. O! for some drama-loving millionaire who would step in and solve the difficulty by endowing the College with fifty thousand pounds. A secular charity without an endowment sins against the first principles of philanthropic economy. G. A. S.

The surplus arising out of the Welsh National Eisteddfod at Carnarvon, last month, is roughly set down at £1000.

There have been festivities at Upsala this week, to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Upsala in the ancient capital, and the town which gives its name to the Archbishop of Sweden.

The English Grand Lodge of Good Templars in Wales met at Wrexham, on Monday, for the annual session, holding the gathering in North Wales for the first time in the annals of the order. About one hundred delegates, coming from all parts of the Principality, were present at the inaugural soirée. The sittings lasted over four days.

Some time ago meetings of the Athole Highlanders were held in the different districts of Athole for the purpose of promoting the idea of presenting the Duke of Athole with his portrait in oil on the occasion of the opening of the new hall at Blair Castle. Subscriptions were entered into with such success that Mr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, was commissioned to paint a portrait—a companion picture to one of the Duchess already in the possession of the Duke. We learn from the *Glasgow Herald* that the presentation took place after the dinner in the hall on the gathering day, when Captain Oswald, of Dunnikier, senior officer of the Highlanders, in a neat and complimentary speech, handed over the picture.

The Cutlers' Feast took place at Sheffield on the 6th inst., at the Cutlers' Hall, when a large number of guests sat down, under the presidency of the Master Cutler, Mr. D. Ward. He was supported by Lord Houghton, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Denman, Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. Stanhope, M.P., and guests from York, Leeds, and other towns. Mr. Lowther touched briefly on the Eastern Question, and said that the Government were fully alive to the desirability of promoting peace. Mr. Roebuck spoke with emphasis on the subject of the war, declaring that the Turkish and Russian Governments were a disgrace to humanity. He concluded by saying, "Peace, peace, my countrymen! but don't be afraid of war."

Lord Carnarvon presided at a meeting held at Newbury last Monday to promote the erection of a memorial to Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland, on the battle-field of Newbury, where he fell. Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., honorary secretary, reported that the subscriptions promised amounted to only £450; the expenses of advertising, &c., had been £50; leaving a balance of £400, of which £350 had been paid up. Under these circumstances it was necessary that the proposed design should be reduced to something of a simpler character, or that the commencement of the work should be delayed until sufficient funds were forthcoming. The meeting was adjourned. The site for the memorial on Wash-common has been given by a member of the Newbury District Field Club, with which society the movement originated.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

An interesting ceremony took place on Saturday last in connection with the 20th Middlesex, in the presentation of a testimonial to Sergeant-Major Crowther, on his retirement. The regiment, with both bands, paraded in full dress at Albany Barracks at five p.m., and being formed into square, Lieutenant-Colonel Gore-Browne called on Sergeant-Major Crowther, and presented him with a handsome silver watch, an illuminated testimonial, and a purse of fifty-five sovereigns, from the officers, non-commissioned officers, and members, past and present, of the regiment, adding some very appropriate remarks of his own.

Among the competitions which took place last week the following are the chief:—

The volley competition of the 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) was held at the range of the regiment at Rainham. The Challenge Cup was won by A company with 134 points, the next in order being F company, 118; and B company, 105.

A match took place at Wimbledon between the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) and the 1st Surrey; and, after a close contest, the 1st Surrey won, the scores being—1st Surrey, 1255; 37th Middlesex, 1235.

A match was fired at Marlow between the H company of the London Rifle Brigade, who have lately been carrying all before them, and the 1st Bucks. There were to be ten men on each side. Only nine of the London men were on the ground, but with a man short they were enabled to add one more to their long list of successes—scoring 511 points to 505.

The fifth monthly contest of the Robin Hood Rifles for the Battalion Challenge Prizes took place at Nottingham. The chief scorers were:—Corporal T. N. Coles, Quartermaster-Sergeant Cuckson, Corporal R. Coupe, Private H. W. Read, Private J. Lee, Sergeant B. Hollis, Corporal G. C. Liberty, Private E. Wilson, Private W. J. Russell, Colour-Sergeant J. Cumberland, Private T. Mallet, Sergeant F. Warsop, Corporal W. H. Aldam, Private T. Vickers, and Private F. C. Cuckson.

At the annual county meeting of the Worcestershire Rifle Association the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association was won by Private E. Yarrington, 20th Worcester Rifles. The next highest scorers were Private Pritchard, 20th; Sergeant T. Hickman, 1st; and Captain H. Cobett, 14th. Lord Elmley's prizes were taken by Lance-Corporal Noake, 14th; Private W. Walters, 21st; and Private J. Adams, 1st. Seventeen corps entered for the team champion badge contest. Stourport were the victors with 505 points, next in order coming Worcester, 469; Wolverley, 468; and Redditch, 460 points.

The Oxfordshire county meeting was held at the Hincksey butts, near Oxford. The winner of the National Rifle Association bronze medal was Sergeant Bennett, of Deddington.

The Chester rifle meeting took place on the Sealand range, the principal winners being as follow:—Gold Medal contest, first stage: £4, Sergeant Woolley; £3, Private Day. Second stage: £4, Private Boulton; £3, Sergeant Parry. Aggregate prizes—£10, Gold Medal, and Champion Badge—Sergeant Woolley. The "Jones" Challenge Cup: Private J. Gorst, Private T. Williams, and Private J. Day. Drill prizes: £5, Sergeant Parry; £4, Sergeant Tennyson. Battalion Challenge Cup: Cup and £5, Private R. Lewis. Silver cup, Sergeant Parry; silver medal, Private John Day; bronze medal, Corporal Tennyson. All Comers' prizes: £10, Private A. W. Pilling, Leeds Rifles; £5, Corporal W. Bratherton Crewe; £3, Sergeant A. Tennyson, 6th C.R.V.; £2 each, Sergeant J. Belyse, Crewe; Corporal Walker, 40th L.V.R.; and Sergeant Spalding, 2nd Cheshire.

The ninth competition for the Brigade Challenge Medal of the Queen's (Edinburgh) took place in the Hunters' Bog, when the holder, Private Downie, was successful in retaining it, he making 36 points against 19 by the challenger, Lieutenant Glanville.

Details are to hand of a simultaneous match fired last month between the Demerara Rifle Association and the F company of the 1st Lancashire. The Demerara men fired with the Martini-Henry and the Lancastrians with the Snider. The result was a victory for the Demerara team, they scoring 764 against 715 points by the 1st Lancashire.

The promotion of St. Albans to the dignity of a city was gazetted last night. A similar step with regard to Truro was taken last week.

The Liverpool emigration returns show that in August 7266 persons sailed from the Mersey for foreign countries. Of these 5745 proceeded to the United States, 1210 to British North America, 48 to Australia, 102 to South America, 80 to the East Indies, 17 to the West Indies, 36 to China, and 30 to the West Coast of Africa. The nationalities of the emigrants were—English, 4873; Scotch, 66; Irish, 589; foreign, 1428; and 319 were not distinguished. The returns show a decrease compared with August, 1876, when the emigrants numbered 7970.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, paid a visit last Tuesday to the *Téméraire*, which weighed anchor and sailed outside the Isle of Wight, for the trial of her guns. After a thorough inspection of the ship, the right hon. gentleman examined the lightning torpedo-boats.—The unarmoured war-steamer *Cormorant* was launched at Chatham Dockyard on Wednesday. She is intended to have a high speed. Her engines are to be of 900-horse power indicated, and her armaments will be two 7-in. 9-cwt. guns on revolving platforms, two 64-pounder guns on revolving carriages, and a broadside of two 64-cwt. guns.

It has been notified at the Admiralty that the First Lord has awarded the following pensions:—Captains H. D. Hickey and F. A. Herbert have been given the Captain's good-service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the promotion of Rear-Admiral W. Gore Jones and the retirement of Rear-Admiral Bythesa, from Aug. 5 last. The vacancy on the Flag Officers' Greenwich Hospital pension list, caused by the death of Vice-Admiral Wise, has been filled up by conferring the pension of £150 a year on Vice-Admiral Prevost, from Aug. 8 last. Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Charles T. S. Kevern, has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year, vacant by the death on the 14th ult. of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets John Andrews.

A terrible collision took place on Tuesday night off Portland between the *Avalanche*, from London to Wellington, New Zealand, and the *Forest*, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, from London to Sandy Hook. The *Avalanche* was struck by the *Forest*, and she sank almost immediately; the *Forest* also sank shortly afterwards. The *Avalanche* had twenty-six saloon, seventeen second-class, and twenty third-class passengers, principally returning colonists, and a crew of thirty-one officers and men; and the *Forest* had a crew of twenty-one. On board the *Avalanche* there was no time to lower boats, and it is believed that all the passengers and all of the crew except the third officer, John Sherrington, and two seamen were drowned. Nine of the *Forest's* complement appear to have been saved; among them are Captain Lockhart, the chief mate, McKelvie, and the steward.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## THE DONCASTER WEEK.

The very heavy trains which left London on Monday fully testified the unusual interest attaching to the decision of the hundred and first St. Leger; and a stroll through the town in the evening convinced us that the number of visitors was far above the average. An early appearance on the racecourse on Tuesday morning to see the final gallops of the St. Leger horses is becoming quite a part of the week's programme, and the number of people present increases yearly. They crowd all over the course in the most reckless fashion, the horses having to thread their way among them; and unless measures are taken to prevent them some very serious accidents are sure to take place. A very few policemen would have no difficulty in keeping a clear track, and there is no excuse for the neglect of such a simple precaution. Now that the great race is numbered with things of the past, these morning gallops possess little or no interest, and we need only say that Strachino did the best performance of any of the St. Leger horses; and that Silvio and Lady Golightly, led by Skylark, went the full distance at a fair pace, the colt winning golden opinions; while Fontainebleau was not at all liked, nor was Brown Prince. The meeting was opened, according to the invariable custom, with the Fitzwilliam Stakes; and the antagonism of such speedy animals as Trappist, Ecossais, and Mousquetaire was productive of much excitement. The first-named was almost lacked against the field; but, though only in receipt of 2 lb., instead of 23 lb., as when they met at Goodwood, Mousquetaire raced right away from him, and this wonderfully-improved colt will not find his equal in these sprint races until he meets the invincible Springfield. The filly by Scottish Chief—Emily made very short work of two moderate opponents in the Filly Stakes; and then came the Great Yorkshire Handicap, for which thirteen numbers were hoisted. The incessant outlays on Hilarious (6st. 8 lb.) eventually brought him to 2 to 1; and, as the rain was now falling in torrents, and the course becoming very heavy, the remembrance of the style in which Mrs. Pond (6st. 7 lb.) galloped through the mud at York found her plenty of friends at double those odds. Some distance from home the race was reduced to a match between Hilarious and Albert Edward (6st. 8 lb.), of whom the former appeared to have slightly the better of it at the distance, but Albert Edward stayed the longer, and won cleverly at the finish. This is the first race won by the own brother to George Frederick, but, like all his family, he evidently improves with age, and may do still better things. Only half a dozen ran for the Champagne Stakes, but four of these had won races, and another was Melville, a dark own brother to Hawthornden, by Lord Clifden—Bonnie Blink. Lord Falmouth won this race in 1875 and 1876, and as soon as the betting opened odds were laid on Childeric, his representative, and perhaps the best looking two-year-old of the season. Nothing else was backed with any spirit, though there were a few outlays on Cyprus, the winner of the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, and the race was regarded as a virtual walk-over for Childeric. To the horror of his backers, however, Archer was very uneasy on him before reaching the bend, and a few strides further on he dropped away, leaving Red Hazard with the lead. This the latter kept until passing the Stand, where Clémentine, who had been lying off, dashed to the front, and beat him easily by two lengths, Cyprus being a poor third. As Clémentine has been badly defeated on the only four previous occasions on which she has run, so, the form is quite inexplicable, especially as we have heard no excuses made for Childeric's wretched exhibition.

The weather on Wednesday was a great improvement on that of the previous day, as there was only one slight shower, and, though the "going" was decidedly sticky, it could not be called heavy. As the Queen's Plate resulted in a walk-over, there was only one race before the great event, so that there was plenty of time to prepare the St. Leger candidates for the fray. The field was stronger than had been anticipated, Manœuvre, Warrior, Zucchero, Sheldrake, and Durham somewhat unexpectedly helping to make up a very respectable contingent of fourteen. After the preliminary canter, the customary parade before the Stand took place, Strathmore leading the way. He looked uncommonly well, but is still somewhat above himself, and a few more good gallops would benefit him materially. Both Silvio and Lady Golightly were greatly admired. The mare has come on wonderfully since York, and showed no traces of the slight accident which befell her on her way to Doncaster; and the colt, though lacking the size and length of some previous Leger winners, was in splendid condition, and full of life and go. Fontainebleau disappointed us greatly, as, like most of his family, he was very deficient in muscle, and bore signs of a hurried preparation. Strachino, the other French candidate, gained many fresh friends. He is a little horse, but seemed trained to the hour, and had all the appearance of a fine stayer. There was no sign of the awful temper with which he has generally been credited, though, as a matter of precaution, he took his preliminary canter in company with Champion, who has led him in his work for some time past. Hayhoe has certainly worked wonders with Plunger, who could not have been fitter, though his great size and somewhat flashy style of going were unerring indications that a mile would prove about the length of his tether. Brown Prince, to back whom for a place there was a complete furore, has grown coarser and more unlike a racehorse than ever, and his position in the Two Thousand is a complete mystery. They got off well together at the second attempt. Silvio was the first to break the line, having as attendants Manœuvre, Sheldrake, and Durham. On settling down, however, Manœuvre took up the running, followed by Sheldrake and Durham, close up with the latter being the favourite, Zucchero, and Fontainebleau. No change occurred in this order until crossing the road, when Sheldrake deprived Manœuvre of the command and went on followed by Plunger, next to whom succeeded Lord Bradford's pair, Manœuvre and Zucchero, and Fontainebleau. Going up the hill Plunger forced his way to the front, and strode along with a clear lead of Sheldrake, Manœuvre, and Durham, and they were followed as they reappeared in sight by Fontainebleau, Strathmore, Zucchero, Brown Prince, and Silvio, Strachino going next, and Sunray last, immediately behind the other three. As they came to the Rifle Butts Sheldrake drew up to the quarters of Plunger, and in another hundred yards had given him the go by. At the same time Strathmore drew up third, Manœuvre now going on fourth, Fontainebleau fifth, Brown Prince and Strachino next, on the outside, and Silvio and Zucchero at their heels. Sheldrake maintained his leading position until reaching the half-mile post, when he collapsed, and, dropping back to the rear, left Plunger once more at the head of affairs, his nearest attendants being Fontainebleau, Silvio, and Strachino, close up with them succeeding Manœuvre and Strathmore, with Zucchero prominent on the outside of all. Rounding the bend, a scrimmage occurred amongst the leading lot, which, by the way, had been joined by Lady Golightly, who was one of the principal sufferers. When they came fairly into the line for home Archer shot to the

front with Silvio, and was followed by Manœuvre and Zucchero, Lady Golightly lying next at a clear interval, and none of the others now being in it. Zucchero was the first beaten, and Archer making a resolute call upon the favourite, Lord Falmouth's colt responded with the utmost generosity, and, maintaining the lead to the end, won by three lengths. A rattling race for second honours rested with the Heath House second string, Lady Golightly, beating Manœuvre by a head for that position. Many a length away came Durham fourth, Strachino fifth, Hidalgo sixth, and Zucchero seventh, and another dozen lengths away were Plunger, Warrior, Fontainebleau, and Brown Prince, all in a cluster. The last three were Sheldrake, Sunray, and Strathmore. Thus Lord Falmouth, who had never previously won the St. Leger, though he was second and third with Kingcraft and Wheatear in 1870, rivalled the achievement of Mr. Merry, who supplied the first and second four years ago, the only difference being that, on that occasion, "the mare proved the better horse." Silvio has evidently improved immensely, and is a grand stayer, so that he is likely to do great credit to Blair Athol in cup races next season. The position obtained by Manœuvre was the surprise of the race, as Lady Golightly had the greatest difficulty in beating her by a head, and, with 6st. 6 lb. on her back, Lord Bradford's filly may well be favourite for the Cambridgeshire.

Want of space forbids us to touch upon the sales of blood stock until next week; but those of Tuesday and Wednesday were great failures, buyers being very scarce.

## HORTICULTURE.

At the last general meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society the president, Lord Aberdare, stated that, now that the society had a fair prospect before it, the council hoped to be able to do something successfully with regard to the revival of provincial shows; thus, perhaps, laying the foundation of a new future for the society, and, if they were successful, affording a guarantee fund which would put them out of their difficulties of a financial character. His Lordship further said that if some surplus remained the society would have the nucleus of a capital sum, which would enable the council to hold provincial shows annually. In accordance with this statement, the council have fixed that a show shall be held at Preston from July 9 to 13, inclusive, 1878.

The International Horticultural Show held last week at Carlisle was largely and fashionably attended. Among the successful exhibitors was her Majesty's gardener with a collection from the famed fruit gardens at Windsor. The gardeners to the following were also prize-winners:—Duke of Northumberland, Duke of Roxburghe, Marquis of Downshire, Earl of Strathmore, Earl of Mansfield, Earl of Derby, Earl Somers, Earl of Bective, Earl of Ellesmere, Earl of Lonsdale, Countess of Stair, Viscount de Vesci, Viscount Hill, Lord Carrington. Prizes to the amount of about twelve hundred pounds were offered, and a magnificent 25-guinea silver cup was given by Lady Musgrave, of Eden Hall, for the best floral dinner-table decoration. Mr. William Bull, the new plant merchant, of Chelsea, also gave three silver cups, of the respective value of 15 guineas, 10 guineas, and 6 guineas in each case, for twelve new plants introduced into this country by himself. T. M. Shuttleworth, Esq., won the first prize (£20) for twelve stove and greenhouse plants, each a marvellous specimen of cultural skill; Earl Somers's gardener the first prize (£20) for the best collection of sixteen sorts of fruit; and William Bull, F.L.S., of Chelsea, the first prize (£20) for twelve new plants not yet in commerce—that is, new introductions to this country that have not yet been distributed to the general public.

A floricultural exhibition, being the twenty-fifth autumn show of the Brighton and Sussex Floricultural and Horticultural Society, was held at Brighton on Wednesday and Thursday in the Royal Pavilion. The display of fruits, plants, and flowers was as excellent in quality as extensive in quantity, being sent from all parts of the county. A choice collection of variegated plants sent by a Brighton firm was awarded the "blue ribbon" of the show—a handsome cup given by the London and Brighton Railway Company. The gardener of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon took the first prize for twelve varieties of roses, as well as for a fine show of orchids.

Lady Randolph Churchill has become a member of the Irish Amateur Drawing Society.

A Dutch journal announces that six forts, one of them at Zaandam, are to be constructed near Amsterdam.

Mdlle. Titiens was brought to London from Worthing on Thursday in a saloon carriage on the Brighton Railway. Her condition has improved.

Mr. Powell, of the Hotwells, an old Bristol resident who recently died, has left his fortune (£40,000) to the Bristol Infirmary and Hospital.

Spain has been visited by storms and floods, which have caused much damage to property both in the metropolis and throughout the provinces.

A boy five years of age died on Monday at Barnstaple from hydrophobia. He was bitten by a retriever a month ago. Charles Shephard, of Bitterne, recently died of hydrophobia at Southampton Infirmary, making the third case that has occurred in the neighbourhood within the last few weeks.

The first list of applicants for trade-marks in Class 23 (cotton yarn and thread) advertised has just been published. They are thirty in number. The number of applications to register in this class was about 2500, and more than half were rejected. About 1000 marks have been so far provisionally allowed, and they have been forwarded to London, and a first batch of these has now been advertised. Classes 24, 25, and the other classes to which textile goods come in remain to be dealt with. There are only three weeks for lodging notice of opposition to registration of these cotton marks. The time for other marks is three months.

The autumn exhibition of pictures at the Royal Manchester Institution has opened this year with well-filled rooms. One of the attractions is Mr. J. D. Watson's "Yeoman's Wedding," a picture representing a bride of the last century quitting her old home and friends, and riding away on a pillion behind her husband. The place of honour in the first gallery is given to Mr. Aumonier's "Eastern Broad, Suffolk," which represents a river marsh, its vegetation, and all the natural features of such a landscape, with remarkable fidelity. Mr. Stanhope's "Eve tempted" (late in the Grosvenor Gallery) and Mr. Walter Crane's "Renaissance of Venus" have found ardent admirers. Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., has only one work in the exhibition, "The Dove," which shows the bird resting on a tree above the waters of the subsiding Deluge. Mr. Sam Bough's "West Weenis Harbour, Sunrise," Mr. Mark Fisher's "Fen Meadows," Mr. J. D. Watson's "Christmas Greeting," and Mr. Napier Henry's "Fisherman's Wooing" are among the other pictures to which the greatest prominence is given. The rising school of landscape-painters for which Manchester is becoming noted is very well represented.

## LAW AND POLICE.

At the Middlesex Sessions yesterday week the trial of Jane Sears was concluded. She was charged with defrauding tradesmen in the Chelsea district of property and money to a large amount, by representing that she was the owner of houses. She was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour.

John Carr and Charles Martin, who are charged with stealing bonds of the value of £70,000 while in transit from London to Paris, and feloniously receiving Peruvian bonds of the value of £20,000, were yesterday week again brought up at the Mansion House. It was stated that the Government had undertaken to prosecute the prisoners, and that a reward of £5000 would be offered for information and the recovery of the property still missing. The prisoners were remanded.

Alfred Thomas Wilson, who had at first refused to give either his name or his address, was charged at the Mansion House last Saturday, on remand, with being in the unlawful possession of a St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway bond for a thousand dollars, which was stolen on Monday last, with other bonds and money, from a post-office van at Zurich. On the application of Mr. Freshfield Williams, who appeared on behalf of the Swiss Government, Sir James Ingham, the magistrate of Bow-street, on Monday granted a warrant to bring Wilson before him, under the Extradition Act.

The hearing of evidence in support of the charge against the three detectives and a solicitor, of having conspired together to defeat the ends of justice, was continued yesterday week at Bow-street. In compliance with a request made by Mr. Poland on behalf of the Treasury, the witnesses he had called were bound over to appear at the October Sessions of the Central Criminal Court. Several others were examined, including Mr. H. Carr, superintendent of the detective police department of the Midland Railway, at Derby; Mr. C. Hole, a railway detective, at Manchester; Mr. C. Woodrow, a railway police inspector, of Manchester; and Police-Sergeant Reimers. The last-named witness stated that he had been degraded from the rank of inspector to that of sergeant because of a "dirty conspiracy" between Druscovich and a private inquiry agent.—A chief incident in Saturday's proceedings was the arrest of Chief Inspector Clarke on the same charge as the other prisoners. The witness under examination was Mr. Frederick Williamson, the Superintendent of the Detective Department, Scotland-yard. His evidence principally related to the reports made by the detectives to him in connection with the frauds on the Countess de Goncourt. Clarke made an application to be admitted to bail, which was granted. The case was then adjourned to Thursday. On Thursday Mr. Poland stated the case against Clarke, and Mr. Superintendent Williamson continued his evidence, being cross-examined at considerable length as to his direct evidence on the subject of certain documents being in the handwriting of Palmer. Sir J. Ingham said he should commit Palmer for trial, and he should be obliged to refuse bail.

A serious affray with burglars took place early on Sunday morning at the house of Mr. Braham, 325, City-road. One of Mr. Braham's sons, hearing a noise, went down stairs, and was attacked by two burglars, with whom he struggled, receiving such serious injuries from a knife and a knuckle-duster that on his father and his brother coming to his aid they found him insensible. The burglars escaped, one of them leaving for some distance a track of blood. The same morning a young man, who had been admitted into St. Bartholomew's Hospital at half-past one o'clock suffering from cuts about the head and face, was arrested by the police on suspicion. A knuckle-duster was found on him.

The house of Mr. Abraham Deveris, of 1, Beaumont-square, was entered by thieves early last Saturday morning, and a number of silver spoons and forks, a pair of silver sugar-tongs, some candelabra, and a number of other articles were stolen.

Two young men, named Thomas Hyslop and John Dinham, who are suspected of having committed the recent highway robberies on Blackheath, were arrested at Portsmouth on Monday, having been found passing one of the stolen bank-notes, and on Tuesday they were brought before the magistrate at the Greenwich Police Court. They are bakers in employment at Portsmouth, and are aged eighteen and nineteen years respectively. Mr. W. H. Hodgson, one of the Assistant Solicitors to the Treasury, who had been robbed of £17, testified to the circumstances under which the robbery took place. The prisoners' landlady at Blackheath also gave evidence, and the further proceedings in the case were then adjourned until to-day (Saturday).

William Howes, the man charged with a series of frauds by means of "bogus companies," was again before the Marylebone magistrate on Saturday. Evidence was adduced in support of the case, in which the prisoner is alleged to have defrauded Mrs. Palmer, a refreshment-house keeper in the Edgware-road, of £250, under pretence of getting her son a situation in the "Sovereign and Belgian Star Company."

William Starmore, police constable, was again brought before the Brentford magistrates last Saturday charged with committing a burglary at the Duke of York Inn, Hanwell, and stealing wines, spirits, tobacco, and money valued at £3 18s., on the 31st ult., and was committed for trial. An inspector said there were three other charges against the prisoner.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and numbering of houses within the limits of the metropolis:—The names of Maydwell-street, S.E., Millais-street, S.E., and Holmby-street, S.E., have been approved for new roads to connect Albany-road with Boundary-road. Brewhouse-yard, King-street West, Hammersmith, will be re-named Wescombe-cottages. Wellington-street and Upper Wellington-street, Southampton-street, Camberwell, will be re-named Westmacott-street, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. Park-street, Wick-road, Hackney, will be incorporated with Wick-road, E., under the latter name, and the houses re-numbered. The houses in Denmark-place, St. Giles's, will be numbered with consecutive numbers. Frederick-place, Newington-butts, will be re-named Hurlburt-place, S.E., and the sub-names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. Cumberland-street, Hackney-road, will be called Scawfell-street, E., and the houses re-numbered. A suggestion for the adoption of the name of Abbott-road, E., for a road at Bromley, Poplar, at present named Leven-road, and of the application of the name Leven-road to a new road adjacent and parallel with the existing road of that name has been approved. The houses in North Keppel-mews, St. Giles's, will be re-numbered. Evelyn-street, New Town, Deptford, will be incorporated with Lucas-street, under the name of Lucas-street, S.E., the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. Amersham-grove and Amersham-grove North, New-cross, will be incorporated under the former name, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. The subsidiary names in Cornwall-road, Camberwell, will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered. Alpha-street and Green Hundred-road, Camberwell, will be incorporated under the latter name, and the houses re-numbered.



SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE 16TH DOROBANTZ REGIMENT (ROUMANIAN) AT BRYSLAN, NEAR PLEVNA.  
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH.



HALT OF ROUMANIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH TO BRYSLAN, BEFORE PLEVNA.





*Mustering of Processionists on the Volunteer Drill ground Kensington.*



*Sketch on the Route of Procession Distributed seats*



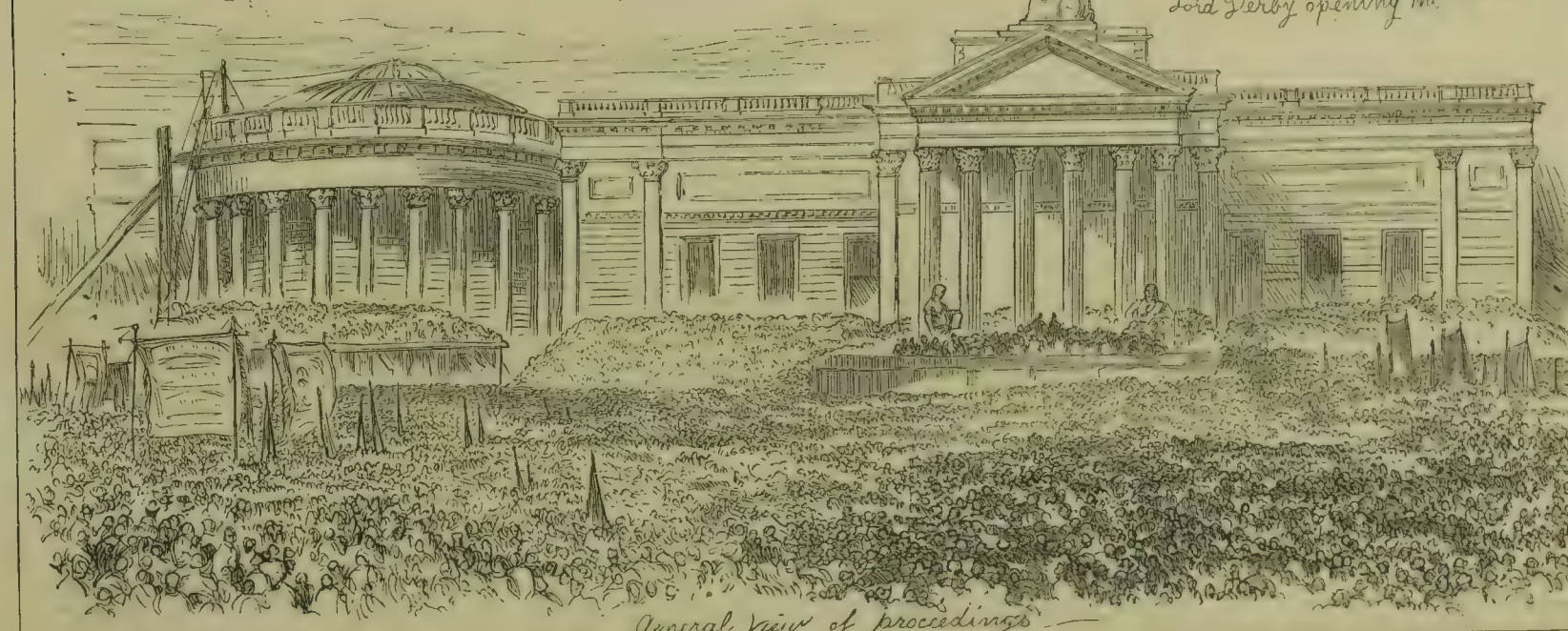
*Cheering Lord Derby & the Mayor at the Town Hall*



*Presenting the Key to Lord Derby*



*Lord Derby opening the doors*



*General view of proceedings*



## THE WALKER FINE-ART GALLERY, LIVERPOOL.

The opening on Thursday week of the building which Mr. A. B. Walker, Mayor of Liverpool, has erected at his private cost, amounting to nearly £40,000, and has presented to that town for a Gallery of Fine Arts, is the subject of a page of Illustrations. A view of the building was given in our last. The situation is in William Brown-street, next to the William Brown Free Library, and in the rear of St. George's Hall. The front is adorned with three colossal statues, in marble, representing Raphael, Michael Angelo, and an emblematic figure of "Liverpool." The two former are placed at the sides of the entrance to the Art-Gallery, and the latter is at the summit of the building. They are the work of Mr. Warrington Wood, the sculptor, at his studio in Rome.

In recognition of the generosity of the Mayor, it was resolved that the opening of the gallery should be accompanied by a demonstration as widely representative as possible. With this view, a procession of artisans employed in twenty different trades was organised. This assembled in the Volunteer drill-ground at Kensington, and paraded the streets till the Town-hall was reached, when it was joined by a second procession, representing the Town Council, the Dock Board, and other public bodies, and including Lord Derby and other invited guests. A grand muster of volunteers also took place. The weather, though rain at first threatened, proved fine and sunny. After passing along the leading streets, all thickly lined with enthusiastic spectators, who repeatedly cheered and waved their hats, the procession arrived at the Art-Gallery. The Mayor, Lord Derby, and others ascended the platform erected in front of the building. The ceremony of opening the building was commenced. The Mayor, in presenting the gallery to the town, said that a public building for the reception of art-treasures, and available for systematic art-culture, had long been an acknowledged want, and his object had been to satisfy that requirement. He hoped that with a permanent gallery they would be able to secure a large number of valuable works and collections that otherwise would find a home elsewhere. He then handed to Mr. Alderman Weightman, chairman of the finance committee of the Corporation, a golden key, thus formally delivering the building over to the town. Mr. Alderman Weightman expressed the thanks of the Liverpool townspeople to Mr. Walker, and to former benefactors. He called upon the Town Clerk to read the official address from the Corporation accepting the gift. The Mayor briefly acknowledged the address. A second address, from a large number of the inhabitants, was presented, expressing the high estimation in which the Mayor's gift was held. It was intimated that a marble statue of Mr. Walker, subscribed for by the inhabitants at large, would be placed in the vestibule of the new gallery. This address was inclosed in a magnificent casket.

Lord Derby then declared the building open, amidst flourishes of trumpets and loud and hearty cheering. The scene in front of the gallery was highly imposing. Bands of Volunteers were marching up and down into position with drums beating; bodies of artisans, with colours flying and bands playing, were filing past in an apparently endless stream; and in the background, filling up Lime-street, London-road, Islington, and William Brown-street, were dense masses of people. Those on the platform were enabled to obtain a commanding view of the spectacle. Lord Derby, the Mayor, and other leading persons, then passed into the Art-Gallery, where they were received by Mr. Samuelson, chairman of the Museum and Arts Committee of the Town Council. Mr. Samuelson asked his Lordship to unveil a picture in celebration of the occasion. The picture was a historical one, being the original cartoon of the painting in the corridor of the House of Commons, by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., representing Jane Lane assisting Charles I. to escape after the battle of Worcester. Mr. Samuelson stated that as a nucleus of a municipal collection of art-objects they had sixty paintings and twenty pieces of statuary presented by private individuals, and twenty paintings purchased out of the corporate funds, making one hundred specimens in all. Lord Derby then unveiled the picture amidst cheers, remarking that he was heartily glad that Liverpool had already made a beginning. He did not know that any man who had money to spend could do better than follow the noble example of the Mayor of Liverpool; and he hoped it would be followed in all the leading towns.

The party walked through the rooms, which are hung with pictures forming the usual autumn exhibition; and afterwards there was a banquet in the great hall of St. George's Hall, which was brilliantly lighted and gaily decorated with flowers and exotic plants. The galleries were occupied by ladies in full evening dress. Amongst the guests present, in addition to Lord Derby, were Lord Sandon, Lord Denbigh, the Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., and others. After dinner a selection of music was played upon the organ by Mr. W. T. Best, and the Glee and Madrigal Union sang several vocal compositions.

The customary toasts, besides the health of the Mayor of Liverpool, were duly proposed and commented upon, by Lord Derby, making several of his pithy and original speeches. In replying to the toast of his own health, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Derby spoke of the Russo-Turkish war, and of the Indian famine. Of the former he said, on behalf of Government—"We have done what we could to avert this unfortunate quarrel. We failed in that; and, looking back on the past, I do not think that success was ever possible. There was on both sides a conviction that war must come sooner or later; and, where that feeling exists, mediation is a very hopeless business. I don't think that the present moment is favourable for any interposition by third parties in the interests of peace. It is not the business of England to offer good offices without some reasonable prospect of their being accepted. But the time may come—it may not even be far distant; and whenever, in our judgment, that time shall have arrived, be sure that we will not lose the opportunity. If I were to describe, in one sentence, the feeling and attitude of the Government, I would say that we shall do what we can to pull our neighbours out of the ditch; but that, in doing so, we shall be very careful that they don't pull us in."

The Methodists of Wales have observed this week as a week of prayer for fine weather, for the alleviation of the Indian famine, and for the cessation of the war.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., has accepted an invitation to distribute the Rochdale Grammar School prizes and certificates at the Townhall, Rochdale, on the 25th inst.

A foreign cattle market was opened at Sunderland on Monday, the Privy Council having granted the port extraordinary privileges, owing to its peculiar facilities for the prevention of infection. The port commissioners have erected lairs, &c., costing £2000. Three hundred and thirty-six head of cattle and twenty-six lambs arrived in a steamer from Tanning on Saturday, and, having undergone quarantine in the appointed lairs, were offered for sale on Monday. They were in splendid condition, and were sold at from 7s. to 9s. per stone.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* has one contribution of remarkable excellence, a tale of Anglo-Roman life entitled "The Princess Paolini." The humour consists not so much in the incidents, though these are highly entertaining, and the denouement in particular is unexpectedly dramatic, as in the self-portraiture of the narrator, a benevolent, inefficient old foggy, sketched with the irony of unconscious self-portraiture to the very life. Professor Dowden's essay on recent French poetry is a piece of intelligent and refined criticism, from which we gather that there are at last some welcome symptoms of a reaction against the effeminate practice of art merely for art's sake, and the still more mischievous creed of art for sensation's sake, as in Baudelaire. The ruling spirit just now seems to be Leconte de Lisle, a poet of earnest though subdued feeling and grand massive style, but too erudite for popularity. Mr. A. C. Lyall's poetical monologue of the sceptical Indian prince is deeply felt and musically rendered, a success the more creditable the less poetry is deemed an Indian Home Secretary's vocation. Lucian is the theme of a chatty but very adequate paper; and there is an interesting review, evidently from a well-known hand, of the position of the inferior class of domestic servants in London, especially in connection with the work of Mrs. Nassau Senior. We have further to mention the commencement of a promising new story entitled "For Percival," and the spirited continuation of "Erema."

The articles in *Fraser* are for the most part of a solid character. "Modern Prophets" deals not very conclusively with some of the supposed tendencies of modern science. "Third-Class Passengers" proves to be a renewal of the attack on the mineral traffic of the great railway companies, which is denounced as unprofitable as a source of revenue, and as involving a considerable enhancement of the rates of passenger traffic. The long series of papers on the prospects of English commerce is concluded by a condemnation of our Indian empire, a hundred and twenty years too late at this time of day; and an urgent appeal for the development of our colonies—without, however, any important suggestion in furtherance of that object. There are also an interesting account of the ancient city of Veii, and a smart paper on the abuses attending the transfer of landed property.

*Macmillan* publishes the first part of a most important contribution by Mr. A. R. Wallace, treating of colour in animals and plants. In the present instalment, which is restricted to the animal kingdom, Mr. Wallace assigns his grounds for rejecting Mr. Darwin's theory of the influence of sexual selection in producing variations of colour, the principal and apparently conclusive one being that the more sober individuals of a species find mates equally with the more conspicuous. Protective resemblance, and exuberance of constitutional vigour, finding a vent in the development of novel tints, are in Mr. Wallace's eyes the chief, though perhaps not the sole factors in the process. Another important article is Professor Seeley's essay on Prussian history, suggested by the recently published memoirs of Prince Hardenberg. Professor Seeley insists strongly that the Prussian revolution accomplished under the auspices of Stein and Hardenberg was not in reality less of a revolution than the French, nor less worthy of note for being worked out by pacific means. It involved, indeed, one coup-d'état of a startling description, the work of Stein, whom Professor Seeley regards as the master spirit of the time in Germany, and a complete biography of whom he craves as the best means of initiating English readers into the unduly neglected history of Prussia. The remainder of the contents are insignificant, with the exception of "Love's Arrows," a poem of extreme beauty in its descriptive passages, but less successful as a narrative.

*Blackwood* is exceptionally dry this month, offering hardly anything readable except its fictions. "Pauline," however, is as good as usual; and "Mine is Thine," while retaining its gaiety, develops a vein of fancy and feeling. A high estimate of the late Mr. Samuel Warren as a novelist, though graceful and becoming in the quarter where it appears, will elicit but a qualified assent in any other. Notwithstanding the essential vulgarity of Mr. Warren's talent, however, it must be admitted that he possessed a rare power of interesting his readers, and that his personages and situations are not readily forgotten.

The *Nineteenth Century* is rich in articles on subjects of Imperial concern. Foremost among these is one on the proposed English annexation of Egypt, by Herr George von Bunsen, a German statesman, whose goodwill to this country is beyond question. Mr. Bunsen thinks that the German people would offer no opposition to such a step, which he nevertheless deprecates on the ground of the territorial compensations on which other Powers would insist, and the general break-up of the Turkish Empire which would thus be occasioned. We believe we can assure Mr. Bunsen that any English establishment in Egypt will follow, not precede, such a break-up, and that England will be very well satisfied if the arms of Turkey succeed in averting it altogether. But such reluctance has nothing in common with the nervous dread of any extension of the boundaries of empire, for which Mr. Dicey properly rebukes Mr. Gladstone, in an essay hitting the weakest point in the late Premier's political character. How necessary annexation may become is well illustrated in Mr. Wilson's account of the recent incorporation of the Transvaal State with the Cape colony. "Famine and Debt in India," by Mr. Pedder, gives a distressing picture of the condition of the poorer cultivators of the Bombay Presidency, who seem to have been victimised by the application of modern principles of legislation and political economy to a state of society to which they are unsuited. Dr. Badger investigates the claim of the Sultan to be accounted the representative of the Prophet, which seems to be admitted *de facto* rather than established *de jure*. Mr. Mallock's inquiry, "Is Life worth Living?" is merely a restatement of his former argument of the impossibility of morality apart from certain beliefs. If this line of reasoning contributed anything to the demonstration of these beliefs, its purpose would be intelligible, but as this is not the case it seems a reckless and mischievous thing to impair the authority of moral sanctions which have great weight with numbers of persons, however groundless they may appear to Mr. Mallock. The new Symposium consists of four papers discussing Mr. F. Harrison's recent essay on "The Soul and a Future Life," by Professor Huxley, Mr. Hutton, Lord Blachford, and the Hon. Roden Noel. Unfortunately, Mr. Harrison has contrived to evoke so much lively feeling that the philosophical banquet, like Lucian's of old, threatens to end in a feast of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ.

By much the most agreeable paper in the *Fortnightly Review* is that by Mr. Anthony Trollope on Cicero as a Man of Letters, an exceedingly pleasant review of the whole bulk of Cicero's writings. Mr. Trollope here exhibits himself in the unwonted light of a hero-worshipper, and his hero is worthy of his reverence. Mr. Goldwin Smith dissuades the nation from a "policy of aggrandisement," partly on the ground of the

tendency of the extension of empire over races unfit for constitutional government to discourage the constitutional feeling at home. There is reason in this, but free nations have had to face even greater perils. Mr. Smith may feel assured that the English people will not shrink from aggrandisement if it comes in their way, nor go after it while it remains out of their way. Heine's views on religion and politics receive more attention than they deserve from Mr. L. A. Montefiore. Dr. Hueffer's notice of Karasowski's recent life of Chopin is remarkable for some original details respecting Chopin's last visit to England, when he was little better than a dying man. In an eccentric disquisition on "antithetic fallacies," Mr. Gladstone is compared to a horse, Lord Derby to a donkey, and Lord Beaconsfield to "that arboreal animal in which the Darwinian philosophy sees the origin of man." This is hard measure for a statesman who has so emphatically professed himself "on the side of the angels."

The indefatigable Mr. Goldwin Smith also contributes an article to the *Contemporary Review* on the subject of the recent strikes in America. His view is hopeful, but he seems to overlook the most unsatisfactory part of the business—the temptation to unprincipled politicians to inflame such disputes for their own purposes. Writing of similar matters solely from a working man's point of view, Mr. George Howell does himself honour by his emphatic condemnation of intimidation, and cautions against the abuses of "picketing." It is to be hoped that he is a fair representative of the spirit of English trades-unionism. Signor Gallenga takes a gloomy view of French capacity for self-government. We cannot see why Marshal MacMahon's coup of May 16 should be a proof of the failure of constitutional rule in France, any more than Charles I.'s arrest of the five members proved the same thing in England. Mrs. Mark Pattison's chapter on the French châteaux of the Renaissance evinces a most thorough study of the subject, and raises our expectations of the work of which it is to form a part. Professor Dowden's essay on the influence of science on literature is a very valuable piece of criticism. In another article some recent unwholesome developments of English journalism are denounced with more passion than pungency. The nuisance is undeniable, but we fear there is no remedy except that people in general should become wiser and better.

*London Society* continues to rely mainly on "Proud Maisie," which is distinguished this month by remarkable psychology truth and insight, as well as dramatic interest. We may also note a very good paper on "The Poetry of Persiflage," and some pretty lines composed at Henley.

"Miss Misanthrope" continues to make a conquest every month in the *Gentleman's Magazine*—a dangerous example, we must say, to young ladies, and a seductive premium on feminine misanthropy. There are also entertaining papers on Basque legends and the "fondaci" or slums of Naples; a good account of the great, but little known, Spanish dramatist Alarcon; and a picturesque description of a visit to a Kaffir chief.

The *Month* has two amusingly contrasted biographical studies on Philip II. and Pombal, from which we gather that it is a much less grave offence to burn a heretic than to banish a Jesuit.

The *Dublin University* continues to improve under its present management. The most generally interesting contributions are the first of a series on "Indian Anomalies," with some strong assertions respecting the alleged corruption of the native officials attached to English courts of law; a memoir, with a photographic portrait, of Mr. H. Irving; "Lost Elements of Ancient Lore," a collection of very striking chronological curiosities; and some additional particulars of the early life of the late Mr. Mortimer Collins.

*Belgravia* is readable throughout, especially Mr. Payn's most amusing story, "By Proxy." With reference, however, to the last paragraph, we may inform Mr. Payn that the younger Robespierre was guillotined on the same day as his brother. *Tinsley* is also fairly entertaining.

The September number of *Industrial Art* sustains its high character for illustrations and letterpress. The engravings, which are numerous, address themselves to almost every branch of art industry, and are full of valuable suggestions to designers, artists, and amateurs. *Men of Mark* for September contains admirable portraits of Sir Rutherford Alcock, the Bishop of Salisbury, and Thomas Woolner, R.A. "The Market Place at Antwerp" and "A Japanese Ferry" are the works selected for reproduction in the *Picture Gallery*.

We have further to acknowledge the receipt of the Geographical Magazine, Churchman's Magazine, Foreign Church Chronicle, St. James's Magazine, Atlantic Monthly, Victoria Magazine, Charing-cross Magazine, New Monthly, Ladies' Treasury, Milliner and Dressmaker, Englishwoman's Magazine, Young Englishwoman, Good Words, Good Things, Golden Hours, Leisure Hour, Argosy, Science Gossip; and the monthly parts of All the Year Round, Cassell's Family Magazine, Day of Rest, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Weekly Welcome, and Golden Hours.

A sale of shorthorns took place on the 6th inst. at Ulverstone. A white calf made 610 gs., Brighteye Sixth 780 gs., and Mildeye 610 gs. Second Duke of Gloster was withdrawn at a reserve of £750. Twenty-eight cows realised 4500 gs.

From the lists issued by the delegates of the University of Oxford it appears that forty-one candidates from the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society's Schools were successful. Of those there are three senior girls and thirteen senior boys, six junior girls and nineteen junior boys.

Some important experiments were tried last week with the telephone at the Eliza Mine, St. Austell, by Dr. Foster, Government Inspector of Mines. The instrument, attached to a covered copper wire, was sent down the ventilating shaft, and within a quarter of an hour speaking at the bottom of the mine was distinctly heard above, the utterances being even more audible, it is stated, on the surface than below.

A large number of delegates from Chambers of Commerce were present at the autumnal meeting of the Associated Chambers, which was held at Hull last Tuesday—Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., the president, occupying the chair. Resolutions were passed in favour of the amendment of the bankruptcy laws, the establishment of county courts near great commercial centres, with enlarged jurisdiction, and the more frequent holding of assizes. The inhabited house duty was amongst the other subjects discussed. In the evening the delegates were entertained by Dr. King, the Mayor.—At the second day's meeting many subjects were considered, including the law of partnership, foreign telegraphs, and agriculture, and resolutions were passed respecting them. The question of delays in connection with civil action decisions and the new Spanish tariff were also discussed, but no decision was come to respecting them. In the evening the delegates were entertained at a dinner by Colonel Longstaff, the president of the Hull Chamber.



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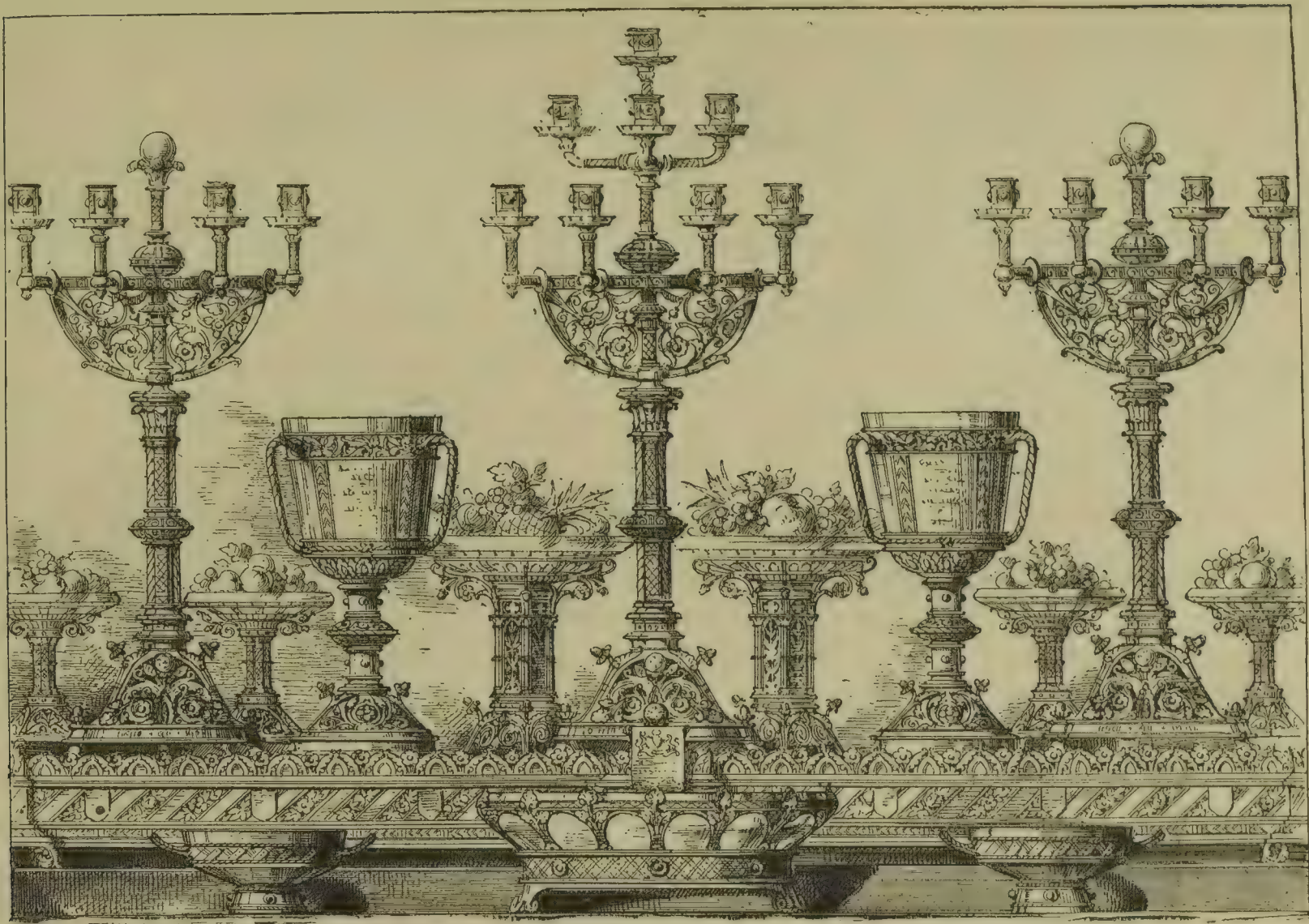
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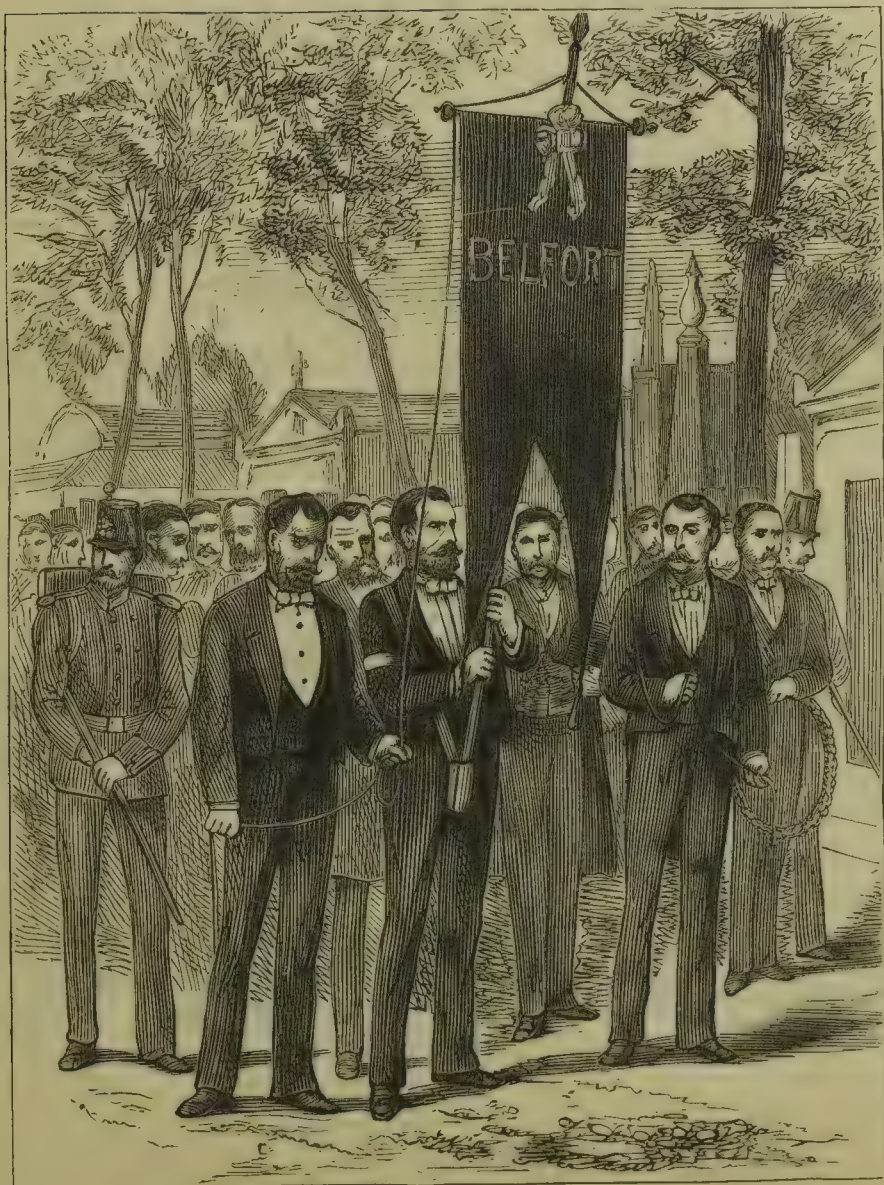
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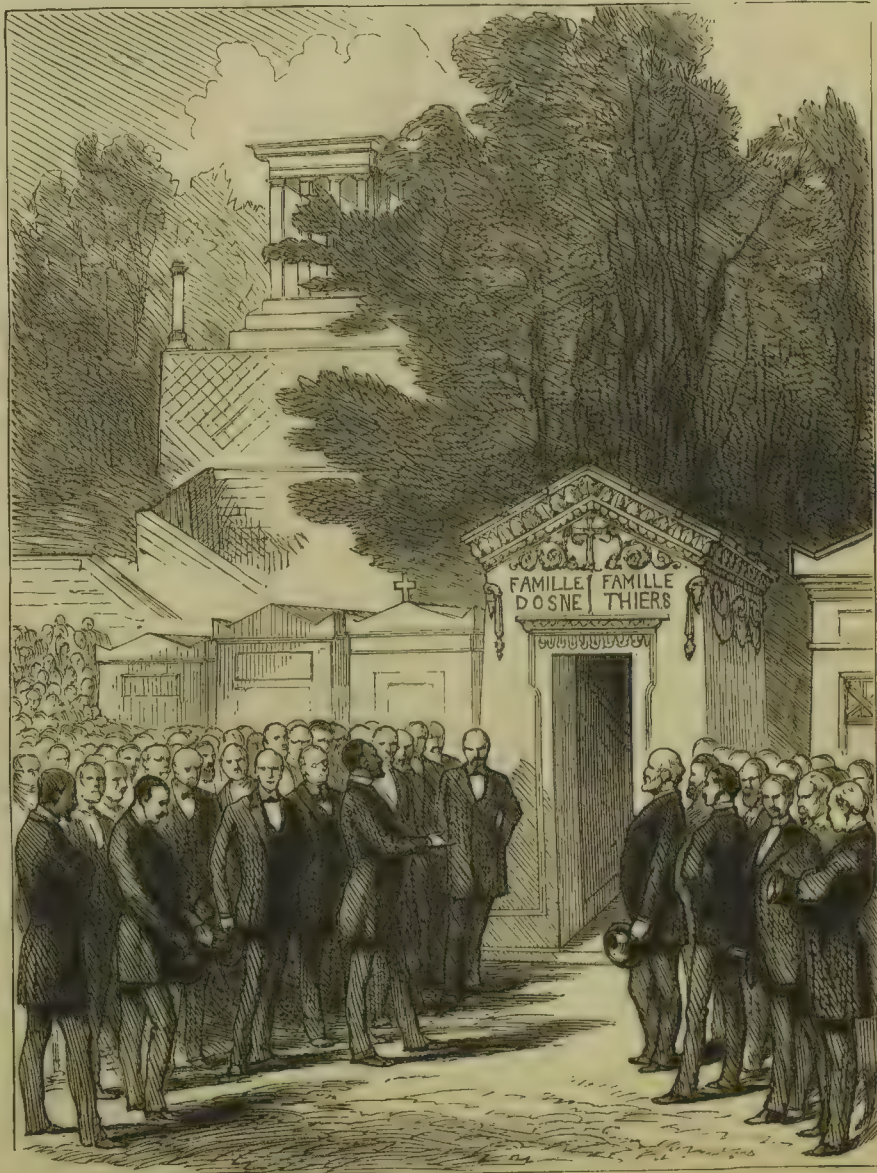




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## THE MANCHESTER NEW TOWNHALL.

The City of Manchester, which has a population of nearly 400,000, is ruled by a Municipal Corporation of more than ordinary importance, intrusted with the management of extensive waterworks and gasworks, as well as the paving, cleansing, and lighting of the streets, their construction or improvement, and the maintenance of the city police. This busy and influential Town Council, with its numerous official staff of so many departments, has quite outgrown the accommodation of its old Townhall, in King-street, and has therefore provided for itself a new Townhall, in Albert-square, which is one of the noblest modern buildings in England. It was formally opened last Thursday; and the large Engraving which forms our Extra Supplement, with one of the page Engravings in this Number, will serve at present for Illustrations of the event. The architect of the New Townhall is Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, who was the architect likewise of the Manchester Assize Courts, in Strangeways, a fine Gothic structure, and who has shown, in both instances, an unsurpassed mastery of the true Gothic style adapted to the practical uses of our own day, and to places for the transaction of civil public business. The Exterior and Interior Views of the Townhall, represented in our two Engravings, deserve the attention of all who care for the preservation of what is noblest and most characteristic of our national history, in the continued practice of the grand art of stately architecture, in harmony with its best traditions and examples of past achievement.

Albert-square, in which the new Townhall is situated, does not seem to the visitor in Manchester a very conspicuous or accessible ground for its municipal palace to stand in, as it lies quite away from the main street of shopping and other bustling traffic. This is Market-street, with its new Royal Exchange in the centre, with the old Cathedral Church below it, and with the fine open esplanade of Piccadilly above, where the Royal Infirmary extends its domed and pillared front, adorned with the bronze statues of Peel and Wellington and Dr. John Dalton, the philosophical chemist. A turn for a quarter of a mile in a southern direction, to the left hand in descending the incline of Market-street, leads to Albert-square, which has of late years been opened, at the end of Princess-street, near the corner of Cross-street and John Dalton-street, and beyond which, in Peter-street, is the notable Free-Trade Hall, with the Theatre and other places of entertainment. Many costly and handsome warehouses or buildings for commercial business are to be found in the adjoining streets, and the Royal Institution and Athenæum are within a few hundred paces; but in Albert-square itself, an oblong space of 160 yards by 80 yards, there is nothing remarkable except the Gothic Albert Memorial in its centre and the New Townhall.

The Townhall must be particularly described. It occupies, with its inner courts, 8648 square yards; but this site was of a shape most inconvenient to deal with, being an irregular acute-angled triangle, having its point cut off by Cooper-street in the rear. Mr. Waterhouse has exercised great skill and ingenuity in distributing the space, and in providing above 250 rooms, well adapted to the various purposes required. The main front of the New Townhall, in Albert-square, facing the Albert Memorial, stands 240 ft. clear of the opposite buildings; but the sides of the Townhall, which are longer than the front, and which have, in our judgment, not less architectural beauty and originality of design, cannot so easily be viewed at a glance, the streets along those sides being very narrow. The length of the main front, shown in our Extra Supplement Engraving, is 328 ft., and from the midst of it springs the principal tower, with the spire, to the height of 280 ft. The height above the roof is extreme, and perhaps could not be greater without going beyond the limits of proportion. Below the tower, the centre of the front is the projecting porch, itself a considerable edifice, the lofty windows and arcades of which, like those in the rest of the façade, make four stories, with a gable at the roof, and a subordinate gable over the actual porchway beneath. To the right and left of this porch the building extends a front of the length above stated, with four stories of painted windows, the first floor having the largest and finest, geometrically decorated, and the uppermost floor having dormer windows, with gables, looking out from a deep-pitched roof. The porch is but the most central of several projections in the front, the boldest being at each angle, where the number of stories rise to five, which is continued round three façades. The roof-line of all four façades is diversified in the parapets, turrets, corner pavilions, and gables of dormer windows. Apart from the tower and porch, the pretensions of the front to a character distinct from the sides are to be found in a more massive simplicity of ornament, and not in its greater variety. The sides, as we have said, are longer than the front, for while it is 328 ft., they are 387 ft. and 350 ft. respectively. It has been remarked that the shape of the site is not far from being a triangle, the line of the front forming its base. At the other extreme, the truncated point of the triangle, situated in Cooper-street, the elevation is neither unadorned nor wanting in dignity, for it is surmounted with a tower and spire 200 ft. high, and visible almost everywhere as the attendant on its greater companion in the front. At this end also there is a porch of some magnificence. The longer of the two sides, the one in Princess-street, has another ornamental tower, 156 ft. high, not far from the angle with the front. But the greatest tower of the three is worthily the crown of all. It rises behind the roof gable of the central porch in the front. Its lower and larger division, in which will be ten bells and carillon chimes, is square in form, its four broad faces having each three lofty two-light windows, deeply recessed, above which are the round clock dials of 16 ft. diameter. This square portion of the tower is surmounted at the four angles by pinnacle-shaped turrets. Here is also a corbelled cornice, with mouldings and parapet, forming a balcony. Those who have climbed such towers, and looked on cities from their summits, may conceive the height from the statement that, after reaching the attic floor of the hall, the steps of the ascent by a turret to the balcony above the clock are within a score of two hundred. But this is not the top of the tower—very far from it. Above the square portion rises a lofty and lighter looking lantern-tower, octagonal in shape; and above this again is the spire, also octagonal, which alone is 64 ft. in height. Its finial is a copper ball, with spikes, which, as seen from below, represents the Manchester crest—a globe covered with bees.

Little can be said in this slight sketch of the characteristic decorations of the building, with statues of St. George, as a Knight of Malta, on the apex of the main central gable of the front; Henry III. and Queen Elizabeth in niches below; Agricola in the point of the gable over the doorway itself; other Sovereigns and historic figures, national and local, distributed elsewhere; or the symbolic medallions and scores of coats of arms, commemorating personages past and present who have a place in Manchester history.

The interior is a new example of the architect's well-known care that his rooms shall be fitted to their use, and their arrangement methodically convenient. The positions even of the various entrances were selected after due consideration of the quarters from which the greatest number of business visitors to the hall might be expected, as well as with a view to

the readiest possible access from the street to every part of the building. The disposition of the inner portion leaves space for three courtyards, some of the architectural effects of which are very striking. On the staircases also the resources of constructive art have been lavished. If we enter by the main porchway, with its rows of columns—on each side five plain ones detached, and five attached and finely moulded with rich groining overhead—we are presently in a vaulted entrance-hall, with eight main arches on low shafts of polished granite, roofed with Bath stone, inlaid with blue from the Forest of Dean. To right and left are wide corridors groined cloisterwise, leading round the building to the offices or committee-rooms, the windows of which adorn the exterior. A central avenue leads to the police department. From the entrance-hall, too, rises the main staircase, designed as one of the principal features of the building. It has two distinct flights of steps of a fine width, and is lighted by lofty traceried windows, giving a view of some inner elevations which will always be seen with pleasure. A shafted arcading supports the stone balustrade, and within the staircase is inclosed an elaborately-moulded spiral flight of steps, appropriately leading to a ladies' cloak-room; for the grand staircase leads to apartments on the first floor which will be used for receiving company and giving entertainments. On this, the main floor, as on the others, there is a wide continuous corridor round the building, groined overhead, and more than 750 ft. long. On the outer side of the corridors are the well-lighted business rooms of the departments under municipal control. On the inner side numerous oriels afford recesses for seats, and greatly enhance the appearance both of the corridors themselves and of the courtyards which they overlook. The flooring of the principal corridors is fine mosaic, on which many Italians have been engaged. On the first floor are not only the Mayor's state apartments, the reception-rooms, and the council chamber, but also a public hall, 100 ft. by 50 ft. It is not intended for the very largest public meetings; these are held in the neighbouring Free-Trade Hall. It is, however, as shown in our Illustration, a very stately assembly-room, roofed with oak, lighted at both sides, having also at one end a great mullioned window with geometrical tracery, and at the other an apsidal termination, in which an organ is placed. Besides the main staircase, there are others on the different sides of the building, giving access to every floor. They are circular, somewhat after the plan of the staircase built by Francis I. in the courtyard of his château at Blois; polished shafts of granite support their inner circle, and they are lighted from the inner courtyards by moulded and traceried windows. What is considered the gem of the courtyard architecture is a covered bridge, connecting the public hall with one of the corridors. This superb arch challenges comparison with the Venetian Bridge of Sighs, and is one of the attractions of the view from the windows of the main staircase.

The great chime clock and carillons, which have been manufactured by Messrs. Gillett and Bland, steam clock factory, Croydon, are not yet fixed in the tower, in consequence of the delay in hanging the bells. This clock and carillons combined will be the largest work of the kind in the world, and the following is a description of them:—The clock is constructed to strike the hours upon the great bell of seven tons in the key of G, and to chime the four quarters on ten bells, the time to be shown upon the four illuminated dials, each 16 ft. in diameter. The main frame is on the horizontal plan, of solid cast iron, 12 ft. long, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, and 4 ft. 2 in. high, and weighs 1½ ton. All the wheels are of gun metal, turned, cut, and polished in an engine. The main wheels of the striking and quarters are 2 ft. 6 in. diameter, and the main wheel of the going part is 2 ft. in diameter; all the rest of the wheels in due proportion. The bosses for the pivots to run in are of gun metal screwed into the frames. There are engraved and silvered dials on the clock, showing hours, minutes, and seconds, for the purpose of regulating the outer hands, and for taking observations. The pendulum is a compensated one, made of zinc and iron tubes, to beat two seconds of time, with a cast-iron cylindrical bob of about 6 cwt., to be suspended from a cast iron bracket fixed on a stone corbel built into the wall. The barrels are made of cast iron, turned and grooved, from which will be suspended the weights, by patent steel lines, weighing over 2½ tons, which will drive the clock. The striking cams and levers are all hard steel faced. The escapement, which is a very ingenious piece of mechanism, is the "double three-legged gravity," which is found infinitely superior to all other kinds for perfect time-keeping. There is an automatic gas apparatus fitted to the clock, for turning the gas up and down. It is so contrived as to suit all seasons of the year, providing for long and short days, according to the calendar, so that no attendance will be required to turn the gas on and off, this effecting a considerable saving in time and gas. Messrs. Gillett and Bland were the inventors of this apparatus, which they first applied to the Bradford Townhall clock.

The chime part of the clock is constructed on a new principle, so that the changes for the quarters can be altered at any time. Provision will be made for connecting the clock with the electric current for registering Greenwich mean time. The hour-bell, in the key of G, will be the largest struck upon by any clock in the United Kingdom, except the one at Westminster Palace. The bell at Westminster was originally struck by a hammer of 8 cwt. until the bell was cracked, but since then the hammer has been reduced to 4 cwt. The hammer which will strike the Manchester Townhall bell is heavier than that, and the quarter-bells are also much heavier than those at Westminster. The hours and quarters will be heard at a much greater distance. The other two great bells in this country, at Oxford and York, are struck by hand; and not by the clock.

The Carillon Machine is constructed on Gillett and Bland's further improved patented system, of which they were the patentees and original introducers. It will play thirty-one tunes on twenty-one bells, weighing altogether about thirty-two tons, which is double the weight of those at Worcester Cathedral and Bradford Townhall. These bells will have a range of twenty-one notes, extending from G, on the lowest line in the bass clef, to F sharp, on the lowest space in the treble clef. They will admit of tunes being played in five different keys—C, G, D, A, and E. It will be seen from the following notes of the bells, F sharp, F, E, D sharp, D, C sharp, C, B, A, G sharp, G, F sharp, F, E, D sharp, D, C sharp, and C, B, A, G, that a greater variety and a better selection of melodies will be played here than on any other bells in this country. A fresh tune will be played for every day in the month, the change of tune taking place at midnight, by a self-acting shifting apparatus, and the order in which they will be played to be altered monthly. There will also be a barrel pricked with full changes, to be rung on eight, ten, or twelve bells, similar to ringing a peal, which can be used at any time. The machine will be fitted with an ivory keyboard, like that of a piano-forte; so that any musician will be able to play tunes upon the bells, with the fingers, with as much ease as in playing the piano or organ. Each tune will be played two or three times over, day and night, at six, nine, twelve, and

three o'clock. The machine is so constructed that any of the thirty-one tunes can be played at any time. It is fitted with an apparatus by which the tunes can be stopped or let off at any moment. It is due to Messrs. Gillett and Bland to state that every part of this great work—the clock, bells, and carillon machinery, even to the casting of all the metals—has been carried out at their own factory.

We give an Illustration of the service of plate made by Messrs. Elkington and Co., and presented to the Corporation of Manchester for use in the new Townhall, as the result of a subscription initiated and chiefly collected by Mr. Alderman Curtis, during his second mayoralty of last year. The service is in solid silver, parcel gilt. Its total weight is upwards of 10,000 ounces, and its value £7000. It consists of seventy-four pieces—namely, one plateau, 15 ft. long by 2 ft. 7 in. wide, divided into three compartments, the centre and the end pieces being so arranged as to be capable of separate use; two candelabra, 3 ft. 4 in. high, and each bearing thirteen lights; ten candelabra, about 2 ft. 10 in. high, and each bearing nine lights; three centrepieces, oval in shape, fitted with dishes of ruby glass, to contain flowers; ten fruit-stands, 12 in. high, fitted with dishes of ruby glass; twenty-four compotiers, fitted with ruby glass dishes; and twenty-four ice-dishes. Added to the service are two loving cups, specially presented by the overseers. These are 18 in. high by 9½ in. diameter of bowl, and each has three handles.

The service was designed by M. Willms, with the approval of Mr. Waterhouse, architect of the Townhall, to whom the drawings were submitted. The design is Gothic, of the Early English period, with a free use of ornament based upon Byzantine examples—the intention being that the service should harmonise with the style of the building in which it is to be used.

When the service is arranged the plateau, with the objects placed upon it, will constitute the principal feature. This is intended for the decoration of the Mayor's or high table; the rest of the service being intended for use upon the side tables. The plateau is formed, in the upper part, of a bold and enriched moulding, beneath which are arranged a series of diagonal labels, bearing the names of the past and present Mayors of Manchester, with spaces left for the insertion of the names of the future Mayors. Between these labels are arranged designs of the cotton plant, in leaf, flower, and seed, emblematic of the chief industry of the city. At equal distances are affixed small gilt shields bearing the arms of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, as the capitals of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; the cities of York and Glasgow; the borough of Belfast, and the chief towns of the county of Lancaster—namely, Salford, Lancaster, Bolton, Blackburn, Burnley, Rochdale, Ashton-under-Lyne, Liverpool, Preston, Bury, Oldham, Warrington, Wigan, and Stalybridge. At regular intervals the plateau is divided by projecting moulded tablets or panels, five on each side. The lower parts of these panels constitute the feet on which it stands. The upper parts bear large shields with coats of arms blazoned in their proper colours. The centre panel is assigned to the arms of the city of Manchester. On the left hand are the arms of Mr. Alderman Curtis and those of the county of Lancaster. On the right hand are the Royal arms and those of the bishopric of Manchester. These shields, and the smaller ones bearing the arms of cities and towns, are repeated on each side.

When placed on the high table, the principal service plate will be arranged in the following manner:—In the centre, the oval corbeille or centrepiece, filled with flowers; next to this, on each side a compotier; then, on each side a fruit-stand; next, another compotier; and at each of the semicircular ends a candelabrum of thirteen lights. Outside the plateau will be arranged fruit-stands and ice-bowls. With the exception of the candelabra, the pieces composing the service have been kept to a moderate height, in order that the view from the tables may be uninterrupted.

## FUNERAL OF M. THIERS.

A Portrait and Memoir of this illustrious French statesman and historian, who died on Monday week at St. Germain-en-Laye, appeared in our last publication. We now give some Illustrations of the Funeral, which took place on Sunday in Paris, attended by a vast concourse of people, and by many persons of eminence in French political and literary circles. Another Illustration, copied from a recent photograph taken at St. Germain, represents M. Thiers in the courtyard of the hotel where he lodged, about to go out for his daily walk, as he was frequently seen by ordinary residents and visitors there. The private house belonging to him in the Place St. Georges, Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, not far from the Madeleine, was his usual residence at Paris. It will be remembered that the house originally belonging to M. Thiers on this site was purposely destroyed by the Commune in 1871, as a token of their detestation of his policy or conduct in the administration of French affairs; and that a new mansion was afterwards built at the public cost, and presented to M. Thiers, by order of the National Constituent Assembly at Versailles. Here dwelt the octogenarian statesman, the accomplished debater, talker, and writer, living in a simple domestic manner, with his wife and her sister, Mlle. Dosne, but frequently receiving the social assemblage of his numerous friends and adherents. This house in the Place St. Georges, to which the body of M. Thiers was removed from St. Germain, is shown in one of our Illustrations. Here lay the coffin, placed in the saloon on the ground floor, which had been transformed into a "chapelle ardente" by velvet hangings and gilt candelabra; but only a few persons were admitted to view the body lying in state.

It had been announced, as we stated last week, that, by order of President MacMahon and his Government, there would be a State Funeral at the Hospital of the Invalides, where the body of Napoleon I. was laid when brought from St. Helena. But the family and personal friends of M. Thiers, pleading his own express desire, chose to have the funeral conducted in the ordinary manner, at private cost. They would have consented to let the religious service be performed at the church of the Madeleine, for the more ample accommodation of a very large number of spectators; but this was refused by the Archbishop of Paris, M. Guibert, so that it was in the small parish church of Notre Dame de Lorette that the solemn ceremony took place, before conveying the body to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise. As a precaution against disturbance of the peace, troops were kept ready in several of the Paris barracks, and the Ministry sat at the Elysée Palace on Sunday morning, receiving frequent telegraphic reports of the state of the city; but, happily, there was not the slightest disorder throughout the day.

At half-past ten o'clock, the gates of M. Thiers' mansion in the Place St. Georges were opened to the persons invited and provided with cards. The sergents-de-ville, posted in the Rue Lafayette, instructed pedestrians and vehicles as to the route they must take according to the cards they exhibited. About this time the hearse appeared before the gate of the hotel. It was a magnificent car, with silver stars glittering on its black cloth, with its massive wheels, its four allegorical figures at



the corners, and its six jet-black horses. But what especially distinguished this car from ordinary hearses was the profusion of flowers, wreaths, and bouquets under which it literally disappeared, for every flower and every bouquet was a mark of reverence from a part of France. Around this car, and held at a distance by the sergents-de-ville, the crowd began to draw closer, scarcely leaving to the people specially invited the space necessary to reach the house. The Place St. Georges and its neighbourhood gave an idea at this moment of the spectacle presently to be displayed on the Boulevards. Compact groups of figures filled every window and balcony, and on the roofs, where the force of the wind and rain made it impossible to hold an umbrella, men and women braved the weather to watch the preparations. At half-past eleven the court-yard, the gardens, and the drawing-rooms of the house contained as many as they could hold of those who were to follow the cortege. At this moment, two by two, eight porters, each carrying on his shoulder a black staff edged with silver, bearing wreaths of flowers and immortelles, for which there had not been room on the car, ranged themselves on each side of it. Four other porters, each carrying a cushion bearing M. Thiers' decorations, placed themselves behind the car; then came the servants and the family. The funeral procession was about to commence. Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, his head uncovered, was standing in the rain, and only replaced his hat when the coffin was laid on the car. No other chief of the diplomatic missions being at this moment in Paris, the *Chargés-d'Affaires*, or First Secretaries of the Embassies and Legations, ranged themselves behind Prince Orloff, who wore the grand chain of the Legion of Honour. The members of the family and the persons invited by them, as also the members of the Institute, followed, and the funeral car advanced towards the little church of Notre Dame de Lorette. The Senators, ex-Deputies, and different deputations walked behind it; the deputation from St. Germain, where M. Thiers died, was allowed to precede the cortege, carrying the enormous tricolour flag of that town. Among the deputation was one from the town of Belfort, in Alsace, which M. Thiers succeeded in preserving to France when all the rest of that province was given to Germany. A squadron of cavalry led off the procession, a funeral band followed, and soldiers, their muskets lowered, lined the cortege on each side. The number of tickets issued had been limited, on account of the narrow dimensions of the church, and those who waited outside till the end of the service were ten times as many as those able to gain admission. The church, though small, is of harmonious proportions, and was admirably decorated. Its walls and pillars were veiled by black drapery spotted with silver. Escutcheons bearing the letter "T" appeared at intervals; an imposing catafalque, the summit of which rested on four columns with silver capitals, rose from a dais to the roof, its four immense draperies forming a cross, and joining the four corners of the nave. Four statues, life-size, leaned on the columns, and hundreds of wax lights threw a soft light on the whole congregation. Those who had followed the car entered in the order assigned them, Khalil Pasha joining the members of the Diplomatic Corps present. The whole Left of the Senate and the late Chamber had mustered—Victor Hugo, M. Waddington, the Comte de St. Vallier; all shades of Republicans were there. General de Cissey, who does not belong to the Left, and M. Pouyer-Quertier, who is its opponent, had not forgotten that they were among the Ministers of the deceased, and figured among those present. But, with these exceptions, the Right of the Senate and the Chamber, the Cabinet, and all connected with the Government were absent.

The religious service in the church of Notre Dame de Lorette was ended at one o'clock, and the procession then set out for the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise. Its route was through the Rue Lepelletier, the Boulevard des Italiens, the Boulevard Montmartre, the Boulevard Poissonnière, the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, the Boulevard St. Denis, the Boulevard St. Martin, the Place du Château d'Eau, the Boulevard Voltaire, and the Rue de la Roquette—that is to say, along the entire north side of central Paris, from the west to the east end. The morning had been rainy and windy, but the rain had ceased at this time, and there was an immense crowd of people all the way, mostly animated by feelings of respect for their illustrious deceased countryman, though with great differences of opinion and sentiment concerning the merits of his public actions, and the principles he advocated. At the end of the Rue de la Roquette a cry of "Vive la République" was raised. The hearse entered the cemetery, and passed a short distance up the main avenue, where the coffin was taken from it, and was borne along a side walk, followed on foot by the family and friends, to a small edifice, in the form of a chapel, which is the private vault of the "Famille Dosne-Thiers," that is to say, of the united families of M. Thiers and his wife. There is an inscription on the front to this effect. All the floral crowns and bouquets were here deposited by their bearers. The priest here recited the concluding prayers of the service for the dead; after which five speakers addressed the mourners and visitors, as is customary in France, with some observations upon the character of the deceased.

The first speaker was M. Grévy, who is designated by M. Gambetta at a Republican candidate for the Presidency, instead of M. Thiers. He referred to the long connection of M. Thiers with the school of Constitutional Monarchy, but remarked that M. Thiers had subsequently become convinced that the purely Democratic condition of society in France could not endure a Monarchical Government. To him it was, therefore, chiefly due that the Republic had gained the adhesion of France, and the approval of Europe, as the only Government adapted to French social interests. "Let them all resolve now to prove that it would be maintained as a truly Conservative Government for their country and time, a Government of order, peace, and liberty."

The next and longest address was delivered by M. Jules Simon, who dwelt upon the conduct of the French Government by M. Thiers at one period of the reign of King Louis Philippe; and with reference to this M. Jules Simon said:—"Never was a Minister more useful or less of a courtier. He had two maxims, which are as follow:—1. The King reigns, and does not govern. 2. In case of conflict, the last word should rest with the country, represented by the majority of the Chamber. He contended for these two maxims—that is, for liberty against personal power—as a journalist under the Restoration, as a Minister under the July Monarchy, and as a deputy under the Second Empire. Returned from exile, sent by the people of Paris to the Corps Législatif, he entered it only to claim the necessary liberties. Personal power then set itself to demonstrate by a war, the most insensate, the most deplorably conducted, the most disastrous in its effects, how blind are the peoples who abandon to a master their interests, honour, and even national existence."—After alluding to M. Thiers' appeal to Europe for support, were it only a moral support, for a great country whose existence was necessary to the peace and welfare of Europe, to his consummate ability and courage in the painful task of concluding peace, and to his indefatigable labours as President, presiding daily over the Cabinet, attending important sittings of the Chamber, and even of Committees, M. Jules Simon went on to say:—

"Yet M. Thiers fell on May 24, 1873. It is no secret that the Conservatives abandoned him—him, a Conservative like them, and perhaps more so than many of them—because, after experience and mature reflection, he had distinctly pronounced for the Republic. He might have remained in power by virtue of the law. He might even for the year before, had he liked, been declared President for life. Not only did he refuse any prolongation, but when, on May 24, he saw a narrow majority against him, he retired. He obeyed his own maxim, that the majority of the Parliament should have the last word. His friends vainly remonstrated that the Chamber on that occasion was not in accord with the country. There existed between the Legislative and Executive powers an antagonism fatal to the national interests. M. Thiers, faithful to his doctrine and practice, and, as always, putting France above everything, did not hesitate to return to private life. Then commenced an unexampled demonstration. To discover one like it one must go back to the history of Washington. Paris came first, then all the towns in France, then the colonies, and the Frenchmen scattered over both worlds. His house became the meeting-place of the statesmen of Europe. People abroad asked in critical circumstances, 'What does M. Thiers think?' Even descended from power, he remained a luminary for all and a protection for France. Lastly, what was consoling and fortifying from May 24, 1873, to Sept. 3, 1877, was the spectacle of the confidence and gratitude of the people. M. Thiers, who courted nobody, had never flattered them. He had even applied severe words to them; but the people saw in him only the Liberator of the Territory and the Founder of the Republic. They have followed him hitherto, grateful for the past, trustful in the future, resolved to put in practice the advice he gave, as in saying, 'The victory is to the wisest.' . . . Farewell, in the name of the country, to the champion of liberty, to the Liberator of the Territory, to the First President of the French Republic."

Among the other speakers were Admiral Pothuau, ex-Minister of Marine, who dwelt on M. Thiers' efforts for the reorganization of the Army, and remarked that his Presidency over the long and sometimes stormy sittings of the Committee on Military Service last spring, produced in him the first signs of physical fatigue; M. de Sacy, who, on behalf of the Academy, eulogised his conversational powers and private virtues; and M. Vuitry, who represented the Academy of Moral Sciences.

On leaving Père-la-Chaise, Victor Hugo was loudly cheered, the people pressing round the cab so as to impede his departure for a minute or two. M. Gambetta left unobserved by a side gate.

## MUSIC.

### THE TRIENNIAL GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our last week's report of this celebration necessarily left some of the performances unnoticed.

On the Thursday morning Brahms's "Requiem" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" were given in the cathedral, the former having been preceded by Mr. Arthur Sullivan's overture "In Memoriam," and a well-written "Kyrie Eleison" (for solo voices and chorus), by Mr. B. Luard-Selby, and followed by Gounod's air "There is a green Hill" (finely sung by Madame Patey), and the late Dr. Wesley's anthem "The Wilderness."

Of Brahms's "Requiem" we have already spoken in reference to its first public performance in England by the Philharmonic Society in 1873. The work derived additional impressiveness at Gloucester from the solemnity of the building in which it was performed. The effect of several portions was very striking, especially the fine chorus, "Behold, all flesh is as the grass." There is but little solo music in the work, of which this is the least effective portion. These incidental passages were rendered by Madame Sophie Löwe and Mr. Santley.

Dr. Wesley's anthem is a favourable specimen of his high powers as a Church composer; the chorus "And the ransom'd of the Lord" being a very masterly piece of writing. The solo portions were sung by Miss Adela Vernon, Miss Griffiths, Mesdames Patey and Sophie Löwe, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley.

Mendelssohn's great work formed the close of Thursday morning's performances. The three symphonic movements which precede the cantata were finely played by the orchestra, and the choral and solo music was very satisfactorily rendered, the latter by Madame Sophie Löwe, Miss Adela Vernon, and Mr. E. Lloyd.

On the Friday (yesterday week) the Festival closed with "The Messiah," the usual climax at the three-choir festivals. As on the other mornings, the performance took place in the cathedral, the sublimity of the music deriving special significance from the locality. The chorus singing was—as it had generally been throughout the week—excellent. A great feature in the solo music was Mdle. Albani's fine delivery of the airs "Rejoice greatly," "Come unto Him," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The other solo music was rendered by Madame Sophie Löwe, Miss Bertha Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick. The trumpet obbligato, finely played by Mr. Thomas Harper, was a prominent feature in Mr. Santley's air, "The trumpet shall sound."

The first part of Thursday evening's miscellaneous concert was devoted to a performance of Gade's cantata "The Crusaders," of which we spoke fully in reference to its first hearing in England, at the Birmingham Festival of last year. The solos at Gloucester were sung by Madame Sophie Löwe, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The second portion of the concert opened with a cleverly written overture, composed specially for the festival by Mr. C. V. Stanford, who conducted it. The work was greatly applauded. The remainder of the concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection, which included Mdle. Albani's brilliant singing in the scena from "Lucia di Lammermoor" (the flute obbligato skilfully played by Mr. Radcliffe), the prayer from "Tannhäuser," and the ballad "Robin Adair." The prima donna was enthusiastically applauded in each piece, and encored in the last, for which she substituted "The Last Rose of Summer." Other vocal solos were effectively given by Miss B. Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick; Miss Agnes Zimmermann gave an excellent rendering of Weber's concert-stück for pianoforte (with orchestra) and the concert closed with the same composer's "Jubilee Overture," admirably played by the band.

As the festival was inaugurated by a special service in the cathedral, so it was supplemented by a similar solemnity on the Friday evening, with the addition of the co-operation of an orchestra. The musical portion of the service included Purcell's anthem "O sing unto the Lord," the solo portions by Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Santley, and the "Hallelujah" chorus.

The festival performances—with the exception of the two overtures directed by the composers thereof—were very ably conducted by Mr. Charles Harford Lloyd; Mr. Done (of Worcester) presided at the organ in the oratorio performances, and Mr. S. G. Hayward at the cathedral services, this gentleman and Mr. C. H. Lloyd having occasionally officiated as pianoforte accompanists.

The festival has been a great success, both musically and financially. Nearly £1800 has been realised by collections and donations.

### THE LEEDS TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

This great music meeting will open on Wednesday next at the Townhall.

The arrangements for the festival are on a very grand scale, the band and chorus consisting of about 400 performers. The principal singers are:—Mdle. Albani, Madame Sinico, Madame Edith Wynne, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mdle. Redeker, Mrs. Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. W. Shakspeare, Mr. Santley, Mr. Cecil Tovey, and Signor Foli. M. Sainton is principal first violin, Mr. J. T. Willy principal second, Mr. Doyle principal viola, and Mr. White principal double-bass. M. Brossa is first flute, M. Dubrucq first oboe, Mr. Lazarus first clarinet, and Mr. Wotton first bassoon. Four horns are headed by Mr. Mann, and two trumpets by Mr. T. Harper; cornets, trombones, ophicleide, harp, drums, cymbals, &c., completing a band of unusual strength. The chorus consists of nearly 300 voices, making, altogether, as already said, a force of about 400 executants, with Sir Michael Costa as conductor.

A long list of vice-presidents is headed by the name of Earl Fitzwilliam as president, and a large number of guarantors, including the Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Galls-worthy), and the High Sheriff of Yorkshire (Viscount Pollington) give ample assurance of safety to the undertaking. There seems to be no doubt of a highly satisfactory financial result to the festival, and of great consequent benefit to the Leeds medical charities, in behalf of which the festival is given.

The opening performance on Wednesday morning will consist of "Elijah," which oratorio has for many years past been chosen for similar occasions. On Wednesday evening "The Fire King," a dramatic cantata, composed by Mr. Walter Austin, will be performed for the first time, followed by a miscellaneous selection. Thursday morning will be devoted to secular compositions; the programme including Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" music; and, on Thursday evening, Handel's "Solomon" will be given, with Sir Michael Costa's additional accompaniments. Friday morning will bring forward the speciality of the festival, the new oratorio, "Joseph," composed expressly for the occasion by Professor G. A. Macfarren; on Friday evening a miscellaneous selection of orchestral and vocal music will be given; and on Saturday morning the festival will conclude with performances of Bach's "Magnificat" in D, Mozart's "Requiem," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."

Performances of operas in English are still being given at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Mr. Henry Corri, and with Mr. Isidore de Solla as conductor. "Norma" was the opera on Tuesday, with Madame Ida Gillies-Corri as the heroine. For Thursday Mozart's "Impresario" was announced.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts continue to prove attractive. M. Henri Ketten has recently appeared there, and his brilliant pianoforte playing is one of the prominent features of the programme. Mdle. Pommereul's refined violin-playing is still meeting with nightly success. Wednesday was a Handel and Haydn night.

Madame Liebhart's concerts continue to draw large numbers to the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The Lord Mayor has accepted the offer of Madame Liebhart to set aside the proceeds of one night's performance in aid of the Indian Famine Fund, and his Lordship will be present.

The statement that Madame Adelina Patti had retired to a convent has been contradicted. The prima donna is said to have signed a fresh contract with Mr. Maurice Strakosch to sing in sixty representations of opera in Europe before the end of next March. She will make five appearances only in England before the next opera season, these being at concerts in the provinces given by Mr. W. Pyatt, of Nottingham. The first is at Manchester on Oct. 12, and Liverpool follows on the 17th. According to the *Observer*, Madame Patti will resume her position at the Royal Italian Opera next season.

## THEATRES.

### PRINCESS'S.

The art of composing melodrama, we suspect, is a distinct department for the exercise of dramatic skill; it is seldom that one man succeeds in it and likewise in regular play-writing equally well. Nothing can be more delightful than Mr. H. J. Byron's comedies and vaudevilles; their popularity is unbounded, and one has been running for more than 800 consecutive nights, and is still running. Besides these, however, Mr. Byron has attempted a melodrama or two, and been comparatively unsuccessful. We fear that the work produced on Monday, called "Guinea Gold," belongs to this unfortunate category. Whatever may be the reason, the tone of the dialogue is unsatisfactory, and the story not very intelligible. The structure of the drama is exceedingly defective, and the subject as little attractive as need be, while expedients are admitted for the sake of effect which are common stage-property, and familiar inventions. The hero, sustained with great care by Mr. William Rignold, has committed robbery and attempted murder, and afterwards assumes the character of the person whom he supposed he had slain, and passes himself off for the brother of one John Rawlinson (Mr. Charles Warner), who is about to be wedded to an orphan, named Guinea Gold (Miss Lydia Foote). The scenes are occupied with the trouble and dangers of these two young people, consequent upon the wicked designs of this criminal at large. Associated with the action are Joe Larch (Mr. W. H. Stephens), a forger of bank-notes, and Mr. Tweezer, a detective (Mr. Harry Jackson, who has also acted as stage-director on the occasion). Both characters were elaborately sustained; but the latter gentleman fell under the displeasure of the audience, who seemed to hold him responsible for the occasional failures or shortcomings of the general performance. One prominent character, Bob Lamb, a servant boy, played by Miss Fanny Leslie, was adequately appreciated. Some of the effects are purely scenic. One that occurred at the end of the second act represented an overflow of the river at an old house in Rotherhithe; and another of an escape by the window of Guinea Gold, pursued by the villain Richard, showing both the interior and exterior of the building, Holly Lodge, Highgate. This address happens, curiously enough, to be that of an illustrious lady—an error evidently due to some misapprehension or accidental suggestion. The last scene exhibits the Vale of Health, Hampstead. All these pictorial efforts reflect great credit on Mr. Julian Hicks, the highly respectable artist by whom the scenery has been painted.

The annual benefit of Mr. Edgar Mowbray, one of the managers of the Mohawk Minstrels, took place at the Agricultural Hall on Wednesday. The programme comprised some fine old English ballads.

At the conclusion of a farewell tour, now in progress, Mrs. Howard Paul intends to devote herself entirely to the stage, from which she has been so long absent.





FUNERAL OF THE LATE M. THIERS: THE PROCESSION ON THE BOULEVARD NEAR THE CHATEAU D'EAU.



## THE COUNTRY AROUND PLEVNA.

Our Map of the country about Plevna shows the Turkish fortifications surrounding that town, as well as the positions occupied by the Russian and Roumanian troops early in the morning of yesterday week. The former, as well as some of the Russian batteries, are taken from a plan forwarded by Herr Schönberg, our Special Artist, now with the Roumanian forces. The Russian positions are laid down as described by the special correspondent of the *Daily News*; and those held by the Roumanians, which are only approximate, are from various authorities. The allied forces in front of Plevna this week consisted of the 4th Russian Army Corps (Sixteenth and Thirtieth Divisions of Infantry and Fourth Division of Cavalry), commanded by General Krylof; the 9th Russian Army Corps (Fifth and Thirty-first Divisions of Infantry and Ninth Division of Cavalry), commanded by Baron Krüdener; also three brigades of infantry, made up of regiments and battalions belonging to various divisions, commanded by Prince Imeritinsky; and at least three Roumanian divisions. The total strength may be estimated at 91,000 bayonets and 13,000 sabres. The number of guns is stated at 250. The recent battle of Plevna began on Friday week at six in the morning, when the Russians opened fire from their heavy siege batteries in front of Zgalintze and Pelishat, as well as from the advanced

batteries which they had thrown up in the course of the preceding night close to the Turkish intrenchments.

The Russian *Golos* of the 25th ult. contains an account of the neighbourhood of Plevna, Lovcha, and Trojana, of part of which the following is a translation:—

"The attention of the world is now turned to the tract of country lying between the Bulgarian rivers, the Osma and the Vid. There, according to general expectation, must be fought a decisive engagement.

"The tract of country lying between the rivers Osma and Vid is a plateau in the form of an irregular oblong. Its length from the Danube to the Kodji Balkans is 150 versts. It is bounded on the west by the river Vid, on the east by the Osma, on the north by the Danube, on the south by the Kodji Balkans. The river Vid takes its rise in the Kodji Balkans. From it flow two principal streams, the Black and the White Vid. At the distance of fifteen versts from their source the Black and White Vid mingle and form the river known as the Vid. The main course of the Vid is from south to north; and this river, though it winds considerably, is not so erratic as either the Jantra or the Osma. The Vid flows for a distance of 150 versts, and receives the waters of many minor streams, especially on the side of the right bank. This river and its tributaries flow through deep passes midst high and rugged hills.

Verbitsa Bookova; on the left, Radenitsa, Sooleimandere, Poradin, Egalevitsa (Sgaloots), and Radisovo. Passing through Plevna and over the river Vid, this road then turns to the south-west in the direction of the town of Orkhania and connects Plevna with Sophia. This road is now patrolled by our cavalry detachments, and the retreat of Osman Pasha is cut off by them; they also intercept the transport of provisions from Sophia to Plevna. From Plevna a road turns to the south-east of Lovatz (Lovcha). This is considered one of the best roads. It goes along the high land between the small streams of Tuchenitsa and Chernochka. From the high road between Bulgareni and Plevna three cross-roads lead to Lovcha from the north—one from Poradin through Vladin and Slatina; another from Radenitsa; the third from Bulgareni along the left bank of the Osma. From Lovcha three roads lead to the Vid besides that which connects Lovcha with Plevna. To the south the road from Tetevena to the town of Trojana passes across the plateau above described. This road traverses wild but magnificent scenery, and is the principal communication used by the inhabitants of the Balkans."

## SALARIES AND PENSIONS.

The Government has issued, under the title of "Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom," a return of all the receipts and expenditure of the United Kingdom in respect of individuals.

The most interesting portion of this bluebook will be found in its statements as to the salaries now enjoyed by the officers of the Crown, civil and legal, and the pensions to which they are entitled in respect of past services of themselves, or in some cases of their ancestors. For instance, in pages 47—64 will be found a full list of the salaries enjoyed by the Judges of the land and by the rest of our legal staff, from the Lord Chancellor, who enjoys his £10,000 a year, down to a gentleman who figures as "Patent Messenger for South Wales," with his modest annuity of £13 18s. 4d.

Again, on page 38, the annual allowance to each of the members of the Royal family will be found. Her Majesty (including, of course, her civil list, the salaries and expenses of the Royal household, the Royal Bounty and Special Service Fund, &c.) received in the year, March, 1876—March, 1877, the sum of £406,709 19s. 9d.; the Prince of Wales, £40,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, £25,000; the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, each £15,000; the Princess of Wales, £10,000; the Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; the Crown Princess of Prussia, £8000; Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and the Duchess of Cambridge, each £6000; Princess Mary of Teck, £5000; Princess Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £3000.

Turning to the diplomatic pensions, on page 42, we find that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe enjoys an allowance of £1786; Lord Cowley and Lord Napier, each £1700; Sir George Hamilton Seymour and Sir James Hudson, each £1300; while eight or ten other gentlemen are rewarded at about half that figure. The chief pensioners for their own services are the following:—Lord Chancellors, each at £5000—Lord Chelmsford, Lord Hatherley, and Lord Selborne; Sir William Erle, £3750; and Sir Samuel Martin, Sir John Byles, Sir Henry Keating, Lord Penzance, and Sir Richard Kindersley, each figure at £3500. Lord Eversley, as ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, is down for a pension of £4000; while three ex-Cabinet Ministers—Sir George Grey, Mr. Spencer Walpole, and Mr. Thomas Milner Gibson—have each £2000.

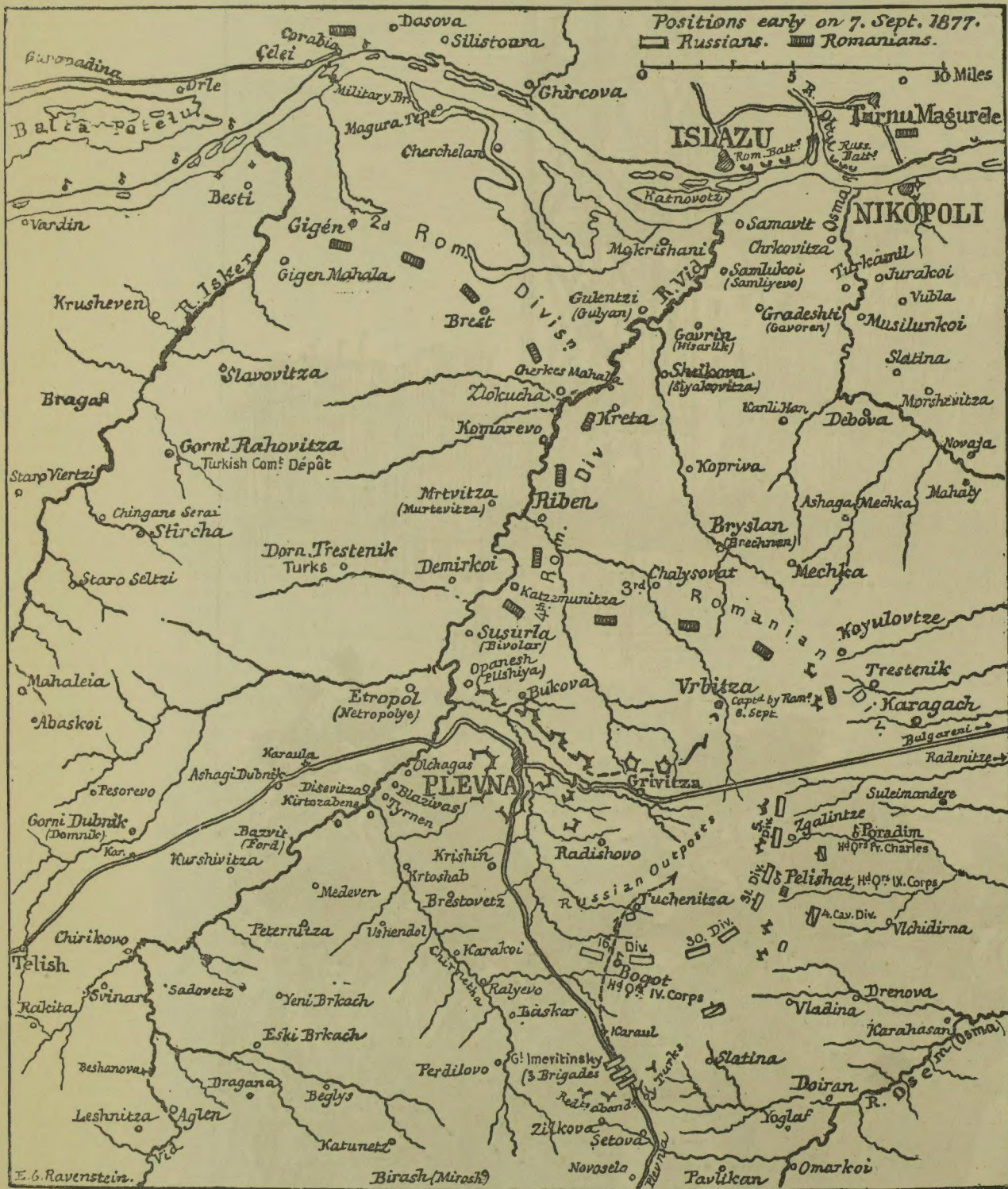
But perhaps the most curious portion of the bluebook is page 39, which gives us a list of the hereditary pensions—that is, of pensions enjoyed now by individuals on account of their fathers' or their ancestors' naval and military services. The Duke of Marlborough has £4000 a year on account of the services of the victor of Blenheim, while a like sum is secured to present and next Dukes of Wellington, but to no other duke, on account of Waterloo. In like manner, to the title of Lord Rodney there is affixed a pension of either £1000 or £2000, for this book does not make it quite clear which, in perpetuity; while the present Viscount St. Vincent, the third holder of that title, enjoys a pension of £3000, which, however, dies with him. It appears that the nation in 1806-7 annexed in perpetuity a pension of £3500 to every Earl Nelson to the end of time; while the present Lord Combermere and his son alone will receive the £2000 pension with which his coronet is endowed. Every Lord Exmouth, as long as the title shall last, will draw £2000 from the nation; but Lords Seaton, Napier of Magdala, Keane, Hardinge, Gough, and Raglan, and their next immediate successors in their respective titles, and no descendants in a further degree, will enjoy the same amount respectively. The pensions, each of £1000, enjoyed by Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Sir Henry M. Havelock and Lady Havelock, and by the widows of Lords Elgin and Mayo, Governors-General of India, are for life only.

The Right Hon. William Beresford, late Secretary at War, draws a salary of £83 a year as "Keeper of the Tennis Court" at Hampton Court Palace; and the following names still stand as the receivers, as pensioners, "for loss of post fines":—Sir Thomas Colebrook, £60 15s.; the Marquis of Salisbury, £410s.; Sir Edward Halse, £10 4s. 6d.; the Duke of Norfolk, £56 0s. 2d.; and the Earl of Powis, £3 18s. 8d.; while the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg draw £1798 2s. 10d., and Lord Bath, presumably as one of them, £1200; and the heirs of William Penn no less than £4000.

It may also astonish the world to find that there are still living old servants of Queen Charlotte to draw £310 a year, while one of those of George III. draws £10 quarterly. £9559 yearly goes into the pockets of persons who were put upon their civil lists by Kings George IV. and William IV.

Letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal altering the style of the borough of Truro to the "City of Truro."

The Rodney, 1447 tons, Captain A. Louttit, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 7th inst. for Port Adelaide, with 448 emigrants, among whom were 149 single female domestic servants, under the care of Miss Davidson, matron.



THE WAR: POSITION OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES AT PLEVNA.

A somewhat extensive valley lies to the right bank of the Vid at a point where that river is met by some of its tributaries. In a valley of considerable size, through which flow the mingled waters of the Tuchenitsa and the Gravitsa, is situated the now famous town of Plevna. On the banks of the Vid and of its tributaries, especially about half way down the main stream, in the neighbourhood of Plevna, is a thick population. Higher up the Vid, on its right bank, lies the small town of Tetiven, with its 4000 inhabitants. The town is built on the northern slopes of the Balkans, opposite the pass of Tekke, which is but little frequented. There are four roads leading from Tetiven: one to the west through Golemy, Bolgarsky, and Izvor, to the metalled road which connects Orkhania and Plevna; another to the east to Trojana, which lies on the higher course of the Osma; a third, leading through Glojhan, Gradushnitsa, Galata, and Yablonitsa to Lovatz (Lovcha); a fourth along the banks of the Vid by the Monastery of St. George, Glojhan, Gezen, Toros, and Aglen, to Plevna. Between Tetiven and Plevna there are many villages on the banks of the Vid.

"The river Osma forms the eastern boundary of the plateau which we have described. This river, like the Vid, takes its rise in the Kodji Balkans. The source is marked by two streams called the White and Black Osma. These, meeting at Trojana, form what is known as the Osma. The upper portion of the river, from Trojana to Lovatz (Lovcha), flows in an almost direct line from south to north. From Lovatz it

then takes a turn in a north-easterly direction, to which it adheres for about thirty-five versts—i.e., to the small town of Kozarbelini. At this point the Osma, having made almost a complete circle, turns to the north-west. As it approaches the Danube, about seven versts short of the small town of Turkomeela, it takes a straight course from south to north, and falls into the Danube west of Nikopol. In this way the Osma, in the middle of its course, from Lovatz to Turkomeela, makes a considerable circle, the arc of which faces the east. The tract of country lying within this circle has for its intersecting line the river Vid, and for its centre Plevna. Within this tract are now distributed our forces.

"The plateau which has been described is a highland stretching from the Balkans to the Danube. It is intersected by rivers and streams which flow through deep passes, and it is marked out by cross-roads, over which are scattered towns and villages.

"The cross-roads which connect the Osma and the Vid are six in number. The most important of these is the large road leading from Bela through Bulgareni to Plevna. From Bulgareni it goes west along the valley of the Osma until it is met by the small river Poradeem, on which lies the village of Neredintsa (Radenitsa). Passing in a westerly direction, after leaving the valley for the higher ground, the road goes round the villages of Veena, Karagacha, Palasa, and Gravitsa. It then descends into the Plevna Valley. On the right of the road lie Zerkalovitsa, Tristenik (Turkish), Koulavitsa, Palats,





THE MANCHESTER NEW TOWNHALL.

OPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1877.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR FRANCIS HICKS.

Sir Francis Hicks, of Oakfield, Streatham-hill, treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, died on the 1st inst., after a short illness, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant, and received the honour of knighthood in 1871, on the opening of St. Thomas's Hospital by the Queen. Sir Francis was three times married;—Firstly, in 1846, to Jane (who died the same year), youngest daughter of the late William Mercer, Esq., of Surbiton, Surrey; secondly, in 1851, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late George Faith, Esq., of Upper Tulse-hill, Surrey; and, thirdly, in 1871, to Elizabeth Myles, eldest daughter of the late William Hutchinson, Esq., of Borage Lodge, Ripon.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Falshaw Pawson, Esq., on the 30th ult., at Mill-hill, Hendon.

Commander Thomas Henry Larcom, R.N., on the 14th ult., at Trinidad.

John Joshua Jeans, Esq., H.B.M. Vice-Consul, at Catania, Sicily, on the 25th ult.

Captain Mildmay Clerk, late 12th Lancers, on the 3rd inst., at Stratton Hall, Northamptonshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harwood, on the 2nd inst., at Hemingford-road, London, aged sixty-nine.

William Scott, M.D., Surgeon-Major, late Madras Army, on the 28th ult., in Edinburgh, aged sixty.

Hugh Hilton Hornby, Esq., of Ribby Hall, Preston, Lancashire, on the 6th inst., aged thirty-eight.

P. J. Kearney, Esq., D.L., at Milltown House, Clonmellon, in the county of Meath, on the 5th inst., aged seventy-seven.

The Rev. John Alexander Frere, M.A., late Vicar of Shillington, Beds, on the 27th ult., at Achenkirch, Austrian Tyrol, aged sixty-three.

William Henry Heap Hutchinson, Esq., of Cottingham Hall, Yorkshire, on the 4th inst., at Blairhoolachan, Stirling, aged fifty-eight.

Commander W. H. Symons, R.N., Secretary of the Shipwrecked Mariner's Society, on the 7th inst., at Camberwell, aged fifty-eight.

The Rev. Thomas Oliver Goodchild, M.A., for thirty-eight years Rector of Hackney, Middlesex, on the 5th inst., at Folkestone, aged seventy-seven.

The Rev. Augustus James Tharp, Rector of Snailwell-cum-Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, on the 7th inst., at Snailwell Rectory, in his seventy-second year.

Charles Whichcott Anderson, Captain Royal North Lincoln Militia, second son of Sir Charles H. J. Anderson, Bart., on the 7th inst., at Lea, Lincolnshire.

Miss Florence Vance, younger daughter and coheir of the late John Vance, Esq., the well-known member for the city of Dublin, and afterwards for Armagh.

Edward Cunard, Esq., of the 10th Hussars, next brother and heir presumptive of Sir Bache Cunard, Bart. Killed by his pony falling on him in a match of polo, on the 29th ult.

Caroline Combe, Lady Forbes, wife of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe, Aberdeenshire, and daughter of George Battye, Esq., of Campden-hill, on the 6th inst., at Broom Wood, Clapham-common.

Colonel Thomas Peach Waterman, Bengal Staff Corps, at Seabrook House, on the 29th ult. He served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-9, including the passage of the Chenab and battle of Goojerat.

The Hon. Emma Louisa Parkyns, wife of Mansfield Parkyns, Esq., of Woodborough Hall, Notts, and third daughter of the first Lord Westbury, Lord Chancellor, on the 2nd inst., in her forty-second year.

Admiral Arthur Phillip Hamilton, late of The Mount, and of Chingford, Essex, on the 2nd inst., at 2, Dorset-square, aged ninety-one. He was the fourth son of John Hamilton, Esq., of Bishopsgate, Berks, and was twice married.

William Haughton, Esq., the chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, on the 5th inst., after a week's illness. He was seventy-eight years of age, and had been connected with the railway from its formation.

Harriet, Lady Verner, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Verner, K.C.H.M.P., created a Baroness in 1846, and only child of the Hon. Colonel Edward Wingfield (son of Richard, third Viscount Powerscourt), on the 6th inst., at Cork Abbey, Bray, near Dublin.

Edward Augustus Breddon, Esq., M.A., of Bere Court, Lord of the Manor of Pangbourne, Berks, late Royal Horse Guards, on the 28th ult., aged fifty-seven. He was eldest son of the late John Symonds Breddon, Esq., of Bere Court, by Catherine, his wife, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Toovey Hawley.

Llewellyn Wynne Bodychan Sparrow, Esq., 48th Regiment, late 14th Hussars, on the 2nd inst., at Dalkey, near Dublin, aged twenty-eight. He was eldest son of John Bodychan Sparrow, Esq., of Bodychan and Gwyn-du, in the county of Anglesey, and formerly of Redhill, Beaumaris.

Mr. R. N. Philipps, on the 5th inst., at his residence, Broom Hall, Sheffield. He was until recently an active member of the Common Council of London; a magistrate for Middlesex, Surrey, and the West Riding of Yorkshire; a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and vice-president of the British Archaeological Association. Since 1871 he had been Recorder of Pontefract. He was about seventy years of age.

A severe easterly gale visited the south coast of England on Saturday and Sunday last. Great damage is reported to have been caused on the Cornish coast.

The first of a number of people's public-houses which it is proposed to start in Hull, similar to those at Liverpool, was opened on the 6th inst. by Mr. C. H. Wilson, M.P. These houses are undertaken by a company.

The directors of the Hull Dock Company have determined to construct a large graving-dock on the east foreshore of the River Humber. The dock is to be of dimensions sufficient to accommodate the largest class of ships, and to be provided with every appliance for the speedy accomplishment of repairs.

Captain H. F. Feilden, R.A., who accompanied the recent Arctic Expedition as naturalist, has presented to the Royal Artillery Institution a number of skulls and antlers of deer and other articles brought home by him from the Polar regions. The collection includes a Greenland harpoon and a pair of snow-shoes, formerly the property of the late Dr. Rae.

An exhibition of pictures, sculpture, and pottery was opened on Monday in St. John's Hall, Penzance. The Mayor and Corporation attended the opening in state; and the principal addresses were made by the Bishop of Truro, Sir J. St. Aubyn, M.P.; Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P.; Sir Paul Molesworth, and Prebendary Hedgeland.

CHESS.

B (Anerley).—We have not space to spare for all the variations arising in the Solution of No. 1747; but a little careful examination should make clear to you that, after White's first move, R to R 3rd, every possible move of Black's is provided for, either by shutting out the Rook or by capturing one or other of the opposing Knights and the discovered check to the Queen.

F E (Brixton).—The solution of No. 1746 was published in our Issue of the 25th ult. E E A.—It is more convenient to describe the position on blank diagrams of the chess-board, as W K for White King, &c. A problem should be solved in the required number of moves against the best defence, and these you have failed to note in your proposed solutions of problems Nos. 1748 and 1750.

J C M (Killeleshandra).—Problem No. 1750 is correctly printed, and can be solved in two moves, as stated in the conditions.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1748 received from Hereward, Dr F St, C Blythe, T Elder, E B W, B R C, O S Cox, Ernest, and a Working Man.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1749 received from A Phillips, Murdo Macrae, J C Martin, East Marden, G P Drew, D H, and Hereward.

A R G (Mayfair).—Stamma's work on End Games in a separate form is very scarce, but all of them are included in Alexandre's "Beauties of Chess," a copy of which can be easily obtained through your bookseller.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1750 received from H B, Prenzle le Cavalier, C S at Kiel, L S B, Harrobian, G Reeves, A Mackenzie, M Whiteley, G Wright, T W Hope, J Lyndford, J F Spiers, Robin Gray, L Burnett, C R E, R Schofield, N Powell, P Hampton, W O Dutton, M Rees, F Wharton, St J E, F G V, N Brock, Queen of Connaught, H R G, B Parkinson, D Leslie, Con, S R of Leeds, W Lee, S Western, W Nelson, Leonora and Leon, Tippett, Pauli Rossi, J Wintone, Triton, B R Stone, R T King, T Edgar, G Fosbrooke, W Cowell, S Adams, B W Robson, E Esmonde, N H Hastings, B Roughton, H Burgher, T R Y, Long Stop, Black Knight, Simplex, N E D, M Rawlings, H Stansfield, Mechanic, Only Jones, O D T, R Hallowell, J G M, C Blythe, N Franklin, L Ellmaker, B R C, S Johnson, Liz, G T J Greenbank, W K H, O S Cox, R Hutchinson, A Sesside Parly, T Elder, W Cooper, L of Truro, M R Thayer, A T C, Emile Frau, W P Welch, G H Y, J de Honsteyn, R H Brooks, H M Pridaux, B Levy, F Dennis, E H H V, Richard D Skuse, W F Aman, J Sowden, E L G, Emmie, J Sargeant, Charlotte T Downe, M Ryan, Gamle Norge, J Thursty, E P Vulliamy, A Wood, G P Drew, Farsley Mechanics' Institute, N Rumbelow, W Hoskins, D H, Woolwich Chess Club, and Dr F St.

[Note.—A number of correspondents believe they have solved this problem by 1. K takes Kt, and a still longer number propose to solve it by 1. K to R 7th. Neither of these moves will answer; for, in reply to 1. K takes Kt, Black can play 1. B to R 3rd (ch), and the coup de repos of the King can be met with 1. Kt to K B 4th.]

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 9 received from Hereward, Mundo Macrae; and of No. 10 from H B, Emile Frau, J de Honsteyn, R H Brooks, H M Pridaux, F Dennis, Hereward, E H H V, J R Olovenshaw, E L G, Copiapino, Emmie, A Wood, T B Hughes, G A Ballingrah, S A Sillona, W Champneys, J Reed, M Dickenson, J W Fletcher, B Selly, C S Cox, N Barnes, G Sharswood, W V Pettit, M Meredith, W Bradford, B McKean, O L Durrage, and T J R.

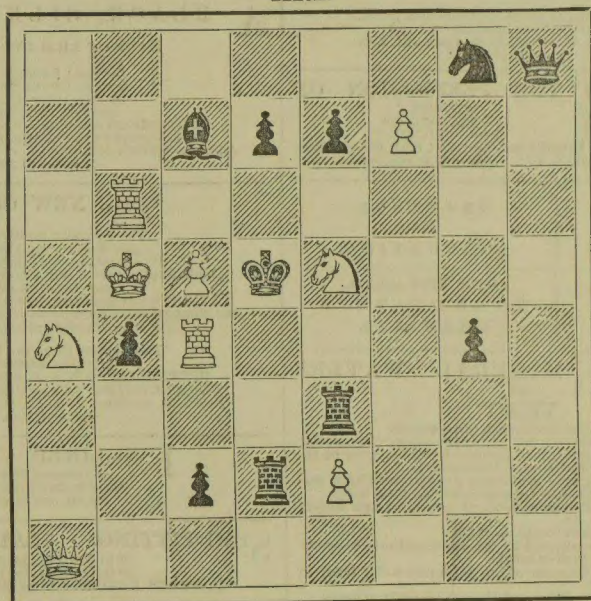
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1749.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Q sq Any move 2. Q, B, or either Kt mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1752.

By W. FOSTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

A Game played recently at the Liverpool Chess Club, between the Rev. J. OWEN and Mr. L. SCHULL.—(Franchetto.)

WHITE (Mr. O.) BLACK (Mr. S.)  
1. P to Q Kt 3rd P to K 4th  
2. B to Kt 2nd P to Q 3rd  
3. P to K 3rd P to K Kt 3rd  
4. P to Q B 4th B to Kt 2nd  
5. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K 2nd  
6. R to B sq Castles  
7. B to Q 3rd P to K B 4th  
8. B to Kt sq P to Q Kt 3rd  
9. P to K R 4th B to Q Kt 2nd  
10. R to R 2nd

White's game at this point looks far from promising. He probably hoped to obtain an attack upon the Black King's quarters by advancing the Pawns on this side, supported by the Rook; but, as the sequel shows, he never has an opportunity of carrying out his purpose.

Black has opened his game with considerable skill, although it must be owned that his adversary is not seen at his best in this lout. Should White now proceed with P takes P, then follows Kt to Kt 6th, attacking the Rook, &c.

11. Q Kt to K 2nd Kt to Q 2nd  
12. Kt to K R 3rd P to Q B 4th  
13. P to Q 4th Kt to K B 3rd  
14. P to B 3rd Q to B 2nd  
15. P to Q 5th Q R to K sq  
16. Kt to Kt 3rd P to B 5th  
17. P takes P P takes P  
18. Kt to K 2nd Kt to R 4th  
19. B takes B K takes B  
20. Q to Q 2nd Kt to B 4th

White ignores the precepts that enjoin the first player, at these odds, to establish a centre of Pawns.

4. B takes P  
5. B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd  
6. Castles  
7. Kt to Kt 5th

This attack strikes us as premature; but it is certainly productive of a very lively game.

7. B takes P (ch) Kt to Q B 3rd  
8. Kt takes B B takes B (ch)  
9. Kt to R sq Q to Q 3rd  
10. Kt takes R B to K 4th  
11. Kt to B 4th

A highly ingenious device, that exchanges the imprisoned Knight at the sacrifice of a Pawn.

White resigned.

ENIGMA No. 12.

By T. F. SMYTHE.

White: K at K B 6th, Kts at K B 5th and Q 4th, Bs at K Kt sq and K 8th, Ps at K 2nd and Q R 5th.

Black: K at K 5th and P at Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1875) of Mr. James Middleton Hall, late of Scarborough, Yorkshire, who died on July 19 inst, was proved on the 7th inst. by James Sprot, James Robinson Pease, and Henry Edward Silvester, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives to each of his executors £100; to his daughter Frances, £800, if unmarried at the time of his decease; and the remainder of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his four daughters—Mrs. Harriett Rudd, Mrs. Emily Legard, Mrs. Caroline Walford, and Miss Frances Hall.

The will (dated Feb. 23, 1875) of Mr. John Alexander, late of No. 49, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, who died on July 29 last at Drumsgrange, Ayrshire, was proved on the 30th ult. by James Alexander and John Cassels Alexander, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his sister, Miss Janet Alexander, an annuity of £100 for life; to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander, his residence, with the furniture and the income of one third of the residue of his estate for life; and the residue of his property to his said two sons.

The will and codicil (dated Nov. 3, 1874, and July 10, 1877) of Mr. George Elliott, late of No. 2, Crimea-villas, Woodgreen, Tottenham, who died on the 18th ult., were proved on the 30th ult. by Mrs. Sarah Charlotte Elliott, the widow, Lawrence Hawkins Johnson, Nathaniel Cork, and Henry Godfrey Webb, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £350 per annum for life; to the London Fever Hospital, Liverpool-road, Islington, and the Hospital for Fistula, City-road, £50 each; to his brother, Thomas Henry Elliott, the interest of £5000 for life; an annuity to his daughter Caroline, and a few other legacies. The residue he divides between his other children.

The will (dated May 26, 1875) of Mr. Robert Gardner, late of No. 40, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, who died on July 26 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Robert William Gardner, the son, and Miss Elizabeth Anne Gardner, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister, Elizabeth, £300; upon trust for the three children of his late daughter Mrs. Mary Maria Sangster, £1500 each; upon trust for each of his two daughters, Elizabeth Anne and Catherine Martha, £6000; and to each of his sons, Robert William and Charles Henry, £5000. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said four children in equal shares.

The will, with two codicils (dated Dec. 24, 1873, and July 24, 1877) of Mr. Jacob Abraham Franklin, formerly of No. 7, Delamere-crescent, and late of No. 24, Westbourne Park-villas, Paddington, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Ellis Abraham Franklin and Henry Abraham Franklin, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths £5000 out of his pure personal estate upon trust for certain objects (which are fully set out in his first codicil) having for their aim the protection of Judaism and the better accomplishment of its mission; a capital sum to produce £1200 per annum is to be set aside, and is given in various proportion to different members of his family. The residue he gives to his said two brothers.

The Glasgow Improvement Trust have given instructions that a book of photographs shall be prepared, showing "old and historical parts of the city" demolished by the city improvements, with explanatory letter-press by Mr. Carrick, the master of works.

A paper has been presented to the Board of Trade respecting the income and expenditure of British railways during 1876. The large increase in mileage is shown to have been almost wholly in England. The transformation of loans into debenture stock, which has been going on for some years, is reported to be approaching its completion. The ordinary shareholder is stated to receive, on the average, rather a better dividend than the holders of other railway capital; the average payment is about 4½ per cent, and the greater part of the capital, nearly £124,000,000, receives from 3 to 6 per cent; but £38,000,000 of capital received no dividend at all. The third-class passenger traffic of railways is found to grow out of all proportion to the others.

The Flax Supply Association of Ireland have issued a report on the Irish flax crop. The report states that, owing to the continued wetness of the weather, frequent inquiries have been made respecting the condition of the flax crop in Ireland, and, in consequence, queries were sent out to correspondents in the several flax-growing districts, from the replies to which a report has been compiled, stating that, from the backward season, it is somewhat premature to report upon the crop, the bulk of which must be at present in the water, and until scutching is more generally in progress a proper opinion as to quality and estimate as to yield cannot be made. From the tenor of the report it is satisfactory to learn that the injury done by wet weather is not so serious as many anticipated, but it is evident that the heavy crops which were so numerous this year suffered most. It must be borne in mind, however, that, taking this crop as a whole, it is the heaviest that has been produced in Ireland for many years, and although the acreage is upwards of 7 per cent. under what it was last year, an equal, if not greater, amount of fibre may reasonably be expected, but probably the quality will be to some extent impaired by the untoward character of the season. The usual full report shall be issued when the flax crop has been all secured.

Mr. Hugh Owen, acting on behalf of a munificent gentleman who does not desire his name to be known, has issued the following circular to schoolmasters throughout Wales:—"A native of the county is prepared to found an Anglesey 'County Scholarship,' to be competed for by boys in the public elementary schools of the county; and I wish now to intimate to you that your school will be invited to supply candidates for the competition. The candidates must not be under thirteen nor over fifteen years of age. The scholarship will be £20 a year for the first two years, tenable at any grammar or middle-class school approved by the examiners; and, if the scholar at the end of that period is found to be eligible as regards health, character, and attainments, he will be offered a scholarship of £30 a year, tenable at the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, for three years. An invitation will be sent to your school in the month of December next, and will be accompanied by a detailed statement showing the manner in which the examination will be conducted and the centres at which the candidates will have to attend. The competitors will be examined in arithmetic, English grammar and composition, English history, modern geography, and in any one (or more, at the option of each competitor) of the specific subjects of secular instruction which are indicated in the new code of regulations." It is believed that similar scholarships will be founded presently in other counties in the Principality. The donor of the first Anglesey County Scholarship has expressed his intention to provide for its permanence by endowment.



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